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NOTICE

On 1 June 1987 FBIS will begin publication of reorganized and renamed DAILY REPORTS. The following list details the changes being made in the eight volumes.

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| I. CHINA DAILY REPORT | Contents unchanged |
| II. EASTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT | Contents unchanged |
| III. SOVIET UNION DAILY REPORT | Contents unchanged |
| IV. EAST ASIA DAILY REPORT | Renamed; formerly ASIA & PACIFIC DAILY REPORT; contents unchanged |
| V. NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT | Renamed; formerly MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA DAILY REPORT; contents include:
Middle East & South Asia Review
Inter-Arab Affairs
Islamic Affairs
Palestinian Affairs
OPEC Affairs
South Asian Regional Affairs
Arab Africa
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Syria
South Asia
Afghanistan
Bangladesh
India
Iran
Maldives
Nepal & Bhutan
Pakistan
Sri Lanka |
| VI. LATIN AMERICA DAILY REPORT | Contents unchanged |

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FBIS

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U.S. CONGRESSMEN MEET OFFICIALS 16 APR

Zhivkov Views Foreign Policy

AU211254 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Apr 87 p 1

[Text] The Bulgarian people have the best feelings toward the people of the United States and respect its achievements in scientific and technical progress and in the other spheres of life. As a country, we have always attentively welcomed all representatives of business circles and high state officials of the United States who have visited us. We are convinced that no great obstacles exist for developing Bulgarian U.S. relations.

With these words State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov addressed the U.S. House of Representatives delegation at his meeting with them in Sofia yesterday.

Views were exchanged on a wide range of issues concerning the future of bilateral cooperation during frank, constructive talks. Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out that the first positive steps made until now favor the development of this cooperation. One must be guided by the historical realities, and from this position we must seek opportunities for developing ties in various directions. At the same time, political thinking requires us to overcome the positions of opposition and to move along new paths leading to understanding and cooperation between peoples, irrespective of the social systems to which they belong.

The State Council chairman dealt specifically with the most important features of Bulgaria's foreign policy, stressing Bulgaria's steadfast principles in this direction. The supreme goal that guides us, he stated, is to preserve peace, halt the arms, race, and create a climate of trust and friendship. The chief thing is peaceful coexistence. In this context, our first state leader stressed the exceptional importance of the latest Soviet initiatives -- an expression of a realistic approach to mankind's global problems.

Thomas Lantos, a Democratic Party congressman and the leader of the delegation, expressed the satisfaction of the U.S. congressmen over their meeting with the State Council chairman. He pointed out that their visit to Bulgaria itself serves as evidence of their desire to assist in activating the ties between Bulgaria and the United States. The U.S. congressmen emphasized that Bulgaria and the United States give a high assessment to Comrade Todor Zhivkov's qualities as a statesman and politician, and their meeting today further convinced them of this. They declared that Bulgaria is a very stable country, which makes it a good trading and economic partner. The Bulgarian people's qualities and their successes in the economy, culture, and sports are well known throughout the world.

The State Council chairman gave exhaustive answers to the questions asked by the U.S. Congress representatives.

National Assembly Chairman Stanko Todorov participated in the meeting, which was also attended by Jonathan Ricart [spelling of name as transliterated], charge d'affaires ad interim of the U.S. Embassy in Bulgaria.

Mladenov Discusses Peace

AU211534 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Apr 87 p 2

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Petur Mladenov received the delegation of the U.S. House of Representatives led by Congressman Tom Lantos in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday.

Touching upon the chief issues in bilateral relations, Petur Mladenov stressed that there was no issue in Bulgarian-U.S. relations on which Bulgaria had not declared its desire to reach a positive solution. He pointed out that during recent years, a useful dialogue had been established between various representatives of the two states, but it was evident that these first steps should be continued in a more effective direction.

The Bulgarian foreign minister briefed the congressmen on the main aspects of our international activity, and emphasized that the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as part of the socialist community, will continue to do what is necessary to implement the policy of peace and understanding and revive the spirit of Reykjavik, toward which the latest Soviet initiatives are also directed.

NOVOSTI'S BEGLOV COMMENTS ON SHULTZ VISIT

AU211757 Sofia ZEMEDEL'SKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 17 Apr 87 p 4

[Article by Spartak Beglov, "NOVOSTI political observer": "After the Soviet-U.S. Talks. Will the Historic Chance Be Utilized?"]

[Text] So the USSR and the United States have gotten closer than ever before to reaching a European intermediate-range missile agreement. A lot of work remains to be completed at the Geneva talks. But now Washington and NATO will have to cover their part of the deal.

While Secretary of State George Shultz was answering the journalists' questions in Moscow, it was quite apparent that he was trying to be extremely restrained in his assessments of the newly opened opportunities for eliminating the Soviet and U.S. nuclear arsenals in Europe. I do not think that this can only be due to the natural reticence of the U.S. foreign policy leader. The series of impressive Soviet proposals aimed at unravelling the nuclear-missile knot in Europe is characterized by such great understanding on a number of issues that worry Europe that even clearer words of approval might have been voiced. What lay behind the restrained assessments of the secretary of state might be expressed by the phrase: "Yes, but..." It is difficult to escape the impression that the Soviet initiatives created more difficulties than happiness for Washington and its partners. Prior to these proposals they had "reservations" of all kinds. And now they are facing a dilemma: Should they agree, or finally show in their true colors?

Let us recall that during the Kremlin talks with G. Shultz, in his desire to clear the road to an agreement on eliminating intermediate-range missiles in Europe, Mikhail Gorbachev further developed the proposal he made in Prague by agreeing that an agreement on intermediate-range missiles should include the obligation for the Soviet Union to completely eliminate its operational and tactical missiles in Europe over a comparatively short period (for example, 1 year).

Now Moscow is proposing not one, but two zero options relating to the nuclear missiles. Yet, from the other sides' first reactions, one is still far from reaching the view that Washington is prepared to disarm in the nuclear field in Europe down to absolute zero. The U.S. side attempts to explain its restraint by the need to discuss the problem with its allies. It appears that in this situation the positions of London, Paris, and Bonn are being subjected to a serious test. But let us not exclude either the interests of the U.S. military themselves in deploying new types of tactical nuclear missiles in Europe. Hence the attempts to preserve the opportunity for further arming in this field.

Moscow displayed understanding regarding Washington's desire to further think certain problems over and to consult its allies, but at the same time one cannot fail to be alarmed by the attempt on the part of certain of these allies to propose arguments to the U.S. leadership against the elimination of intermediate- and short-range nuclear missiles. One year ago they furiously attacked the Soviet SS-20 missiles, pointing out that they created an unacceptable threat and insisting on the United States and NATO adopting a "two-track decision": Either the Soviet intermediate-range missiles were to be reduced to zero, or the Pentagon would deploy its own missiles. And now they are protesting furiously against eliminating these missiles under the pretext that "Western Europe would remain defenseless against the East's superiority in conventional arms." And this is happening at a moment when NATO has been updating its conventional arms for the past 8 years, while the Warsaw Pact has proposed immediately starting negotiations on deep mutual cuts in these arms.

There is only one conclusion, namely that the "two-track decision" that led to the deployment of the U.S. missiles in Europe was not a military, but a political decision. It is aimed at strengthening NATO's nuclear potential, and thus making the process of increasing nuclear arms irreversible. Today, when their former arguments are being turned upside down, the supporters of preserving the "strategic linkage" of the United States and NATO in the nuclear field are striving to ensure that further nuclear arming is justified at any price. It is said that certain leaders of NATO's leading countries are more concerned with how to prevent a nuclear disarmament agreement, than with assisting in those long-awaited steps that the absolute majority of the population in those countries have been insisting on.

At the same time, the new Soviet proposals (including Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal concerning working out "key premises" for reducing strategic offensive missiles, while maintaining the ABM treaty, and for limiting nuclear tests, which could form the basis for the agreement to be worked out in Geneva) provide one more chance for a radical turnaround in international relations. Whether or not the United States and its allies will make use of this historic chance will form the basis on which the world will judge their true intentions, and their desire to make real steps for the benefit of international security.

ZHIVKOV CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT TO ALGERIA

Meets Palestinian Leaders

AU221626 Sofia BTA in English 49 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Algiers, April 22 (BTA spec. corr.) -- During his official friendly visit to Algeria, Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received at their request the leaders of the Palestinian organizations taking part in the 18th session of the Palestinian National Council, held in the city of Algiers.

The participants in the meeting informed Mr. Todor Zhivkov of the agreements, achieved at the preliminary negotiations, on the unity between the different organizations of the PLO in their struggle against imperialism, Zionism and their collaborators. They pointed out that the common political and organizational platform of national unity, which is being discussed at the session, is a sound base for the further uniting of the forces in the PLO and for the successes of the Palestinian people in its heroic struggle. The unity of the PLO will assist the enhancement of the struggle and unity of action of the progressive forces in all Arab countries. It will create favourable conditions for the convening of the proposed by the Soviet Union international conference with the participation of all interested states and peoples, the PLO included as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, for the overall settlement of the crisis in the Middle East.

All participants in the meeting expressed warm gratitude for the constant solidarity and all-around support of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the struggle of the Palestinian people for freedom and independence.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov greeted the leaders of the Palestinian organizations with the results achieved in the restoration of the unity in the framework of the PLO and wished them new successes in the heroic struggle of the Palestinian people.

He stressed that the BCP and Bulgaria will continue to follow the principled line of complete solidarity with and support to the Palestinian people, to all progressive forces in the Arab countries in their struggle for unity, against imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

The meeting was attended by Mr. Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP.

Confers With Yemeni Party Head

AU220739 Sofia BTA in English 0700 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Algiers, April 22 (BTS spec. corr.) — Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, met a delegation of the Yemeni Socialist Party headed by Mr 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the CC of the party, taking part in the 18th session of the Palestine National Council sitting in the Algerian capital.

The meeting once again confirmed the readiness of the two parties to promote their friendship and cooperation in the interest of their countries and peoples and of peace, democracy and social progress.

Mr 'Ali Salim al-Bid spoke of the efforts of the Yemeni Socialist Party for normalizing the situation in that country after the events of January 13 last year, for strengthening the leading role of the party and its contacts with the people and in the preparation of a national party conference.

On behalf of the party and the Yemeni people, the secretary general of the CC of the Yemeni Socialist Party expressed gratitude to the Bulgarian Communist Party and to the Bulgarian people for the support rendered in overcoming the difficulties and for improving the living standard of the people.

Mr Todor Zhivkov pointed out that the relations and cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Yemeni Socialist Party are developing in the spirit of sincerity and fraternal friendship.

Visits Museum, Signs Book

AU221926 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Apr 87 pp 1, 5

[Stefana Bildireva and Todor Todorov, special correspondents, report from Algiers on Todor Zhivkov's activities on 20 April]

[Excerpts] Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, arrived today [20 April] on an official, friendly visit in the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. [passage omitted]

This afternoon Comrade Todor Zhivkov laid a wreath and paid his respects to the Unknown Soldier's Memorial in Algiers. [passage omitted]

Following the ceremony the official guests visited the museum, which is situated under the monument. The majority of the exhibits are devoted to the Algerian people's struggle against the French colonial oppressors, which to various degrees and with varied intensity, began as early as in 1830 and lasted until the proclamation of national independence in Algeria. [passage omitted]

As he inspected the exhibit, Comrade Todor Zhivkov recalled that the first ship that succeeded in breaking the French blockade to deliver weapons and medical supplies to the fighters for national liberation in Algeria was Bulgarian.

At the end of his visit to the museum Comrade Todor Zhivkov signed the visitors' book and wrote the following remarks:

"I pay my most profound respect to the heroism and spirit of sacrifice demonstrated by the sons and daughters of the freedom-loving Algerian people who devoted their lives to the national liberation and independence of Algeria.

"Along with all Bulgarian people who since the very first day of the victorious revolution on 1 November, 1954, wholeheartedly sided with the Algerian people, I felt deep solidarity for the heroic armed struggle waged by the people of Algeria and for their efforts, as well as for their successes in building a new society under the leadership of the National Liberation Front.

"May this majestic monument which resembles a powerful bird landing over the snow-white city remind all generations throughout the centuries of the indomitable spirit of freedom, creative work, and social progress inspiring the people of Algeria.

"Eternal glory to the heroes who perished for the freedom of Algeria."

Signed: Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Algiers, 20 April 1987

[passage omitted]

DAILIES DENY DISAGREEMENTS BETWEEN CPCZ, CPSU

AU221001 [Editorial Report] Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No. 15 on 15 April on pages 1 and 2 carries a 1,300-word editorial entitled "We Are Taking a Common Path." The editorial deals with the course and results of the 9 to 11 April visit to Czechoslovakia by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Gorbachev's visit is also the subject of a 1,400-word article by Jan V. Svec, entitled "An Expression of Political Conviction," which is published by Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 18 April on page 4.

The TRIBUNA editorial first recalls the "spontaneous, enthusiastic reception: accorded to Gorbachev throughout his stay in Czechoslovakia, the significance of the visit in view of its having taken place "at a time when we have entered a new, literally revolutionary stage," and the CPCZ's and Czechoslovak people's support for the "CPSU's innovative course." It goes on to say that the CPCZ and the CPSU share "common goals" and a "common path towards them" and that Gorbachev's talks with Husak and the CPCZ leadership were marked by "cordiality, trust, mutual understanding, and comradely frankness." These talks also showed, the TRIBUNA editorial continues, "that the CPCZ and the CPSU fully agree in their assessment of the current stage of development and in their views on the strategy of further advancement in building socialism, on strengthening the unity of the socialist community, and on the struggle for peace and progress in the world."

The editorial then quotes the passage of the joint communique on the "unity of opinion and action" between the two parties and concludes:

"The course of Comrade Gorbachev's visit to Czechoslovakia and the results of the talks thus gave a persuasive reply to those who, before the visit, had been spreading deliberate lies, outrageous speculations, and misinformation designed to create to the world a negative picture of the relations between our two fraternal countries and parties. Before the visit we could read and hear in bourgeois information media about the alleged existence of profound differences between the CPCZ and the CPSU in their views on fundamental political and economic problems and about Prague's alleged dissatisfaction with Moscow's political line because it undermines its own political position. It was even claimed (in view of the postponement of Comrade Gorbachev's visit by a few days because of his cold) that Comrade Gorbachev had deferred his visit until Prague signals that it is ready for reforms and that Prague and Moscow had fallen out with each other....

"The 'respectability' of bourgeois information media and the aim they pursue -- to drive a wedge between the socialist states, to elicit doubts about their unity, and to question Czechoslovak-Soviet relations and their importance for the development of socialism in our country -- have thus been exposed in their stark nakedness once again.

"In the 3 days of Comrade Gorbachev's stay in Czechoslovakia, all the speculations and lies burst like a soap bubble. The wish of reactionary circles in the West has again proved to be the father of the thought. As the communique on the talks between the representatives of the two parties and countries stresses, Czechoslovak-Soviet relations have reached a high level and are becoming ever deeper. There are neither ideological nor political problems in them. They proceed from creative Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and will continue to dynamically develop on this firm basis.

"This does not mean, however, that there is nothing that could stand improvement in these relations. The need to overcome inertia and old habits holds true for this area as well. [paragraph continues]

In order to promote our economic and scientific-technical cooperation, more effective use must be made -- as transpired from the talks -- of the opportunities between the two countries; direct ties among enterprises must be developed more rapidly, joint enterprises and organizations have to be established, progressive forms of specialization and production sharing must be put into effect, and so forth. That is also why the decision was adopted to increase the intensity and efficiency of mutual relations in the political, economic, ideological, and all other areas so as to raise them to a qualitatively higher level."

In its concluding section, the editorial reviews the foreign political initiatives contained in Gorbachev's 10 April Prague speech and voices the Czechoslovak public's support for them.

Jan V. Svec's Bratislava PRAVDA article reviews letters on the Gorbachev visit which the Bratislava PRAVDA editorial office has received from its readers. The letters deal with the merits of Czechoslovak-Soviet firendship and integration, voice support for Gorbachev's latest disarmament proposals, stress the value of Soviet experience with restructuring for Czechoslovakia, or simply express the readers' "sincere admiration" for Gorbachev's "immediacy and kind words during his meetings with the people."

One reader, Alexander Vavrin from Piestany, also comments on the alleged disagreements between the CPSU and CPCZ leaderships. According to Svec, Vavrin's letter "emphasizes the fact that the course of the visit by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee to the CSSR demonstrated that the CPCZ Central Committee and all our people fully support the present domestic and foreign policy line of the Soviet Union. Also the speculations of Western journalists about the CSSR and the USSR allegedly being 'at odds with each other' have proved to be just idle attempts to disrupt our mutual fraternal relations. In the course of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to our homeland, our people gave a forceful and unambiguous reply to these 'experts,' A. Vavrin wrote at the close of his letter."

RUDE PRAVO ENDORSES GORBACHEV CHEMICAL WEAPONS PROPOSAL

AU220914 [Article by Dusan Rovensky in the "We Comment" column: "Eliminate Chemical Weapons"]

[Text] In the latest package of Soviet peace initiatives, which Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary discussed in Prague, there are significant proposals concerning chemical weapons.

Chemical weapons are among the most destructive weapons. They are weapons of mass destruction. In view of this, and also in view of the scientific developments making it possible to increase their threat even more, the Soviet Union -- in 1982 -- submitted a proposal for an international convention banning the development, production, and stockpiling of chemical weapons, which would lead to the destruction of the existing arsenal.

The Soviet Union, for its part, has done as much as it can to this end. Mikhail Gorbachev's declaration of 15 January 1986 established a concrete objective: To rid the world of chemical weapons by the end of this century and to carry out this step under strict international supervision. [paragraph continues]

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union declared that it was willing, provided an agreement is reached, to announce the location of its facilities for the production of chemical weapons and accede to effective forms of verification, including international verification.

In his speech at the SED Congress in Berlin last year, Mikhail Gorbachev spoke about methods of accelerating talks, about how one could proceed after concluding the appropriate convention. As soon as it goes into effect, the participating countries would halt all activity in facilities, in which chemical weapons are produced, and close them down within 3 months. Within 30 days they would have the duty to announce the location of enterprises manufacturing chemical weapons, including binary weapons. Within 6 months, the elimination of means of chemical warfare would begin, and within the following 12 months the facilities for producing them would be dismantled. All chemical weapons would be completely eliminated within 10 years.

Verification and inspection measures, too, are a part of the measures proposed by the Soviet Union. Facilities would be sealed, and a comprehensive system of comprehensive verification, including international control, would be implemented.

In his speech at the Palace of Culture, Mikhail Gorbachev has not developed these important initiatives further. He said: "We are consistently pressing for an appropriate international convention to be drawn up as soon as possible, even in the course of this year, and we are actively discussing this. I can announce that the Soviet Union has halted the production of chemical weapons. The USSR has no chemical weapons outside its borders, and as far as stockpiles of them are concerned, I would like to let it be known that the construction of a special facility for eliminating them has begun in our country."

This is a momentous step setting an example for the whole world, a step that paves the way for the complete elimination of chemical weapons.

Prerequisites for the conclusion of an international convention do exist. This is attested to by the course of the talks at the Geneva Disarmament conference as well as the international response to the proposal to establish a zone without chemical weapons, a proposal in which Czechoslovak foreign policy was significantly involved.

The plan proposed by the Soviet Union to the international community is realistic and concrete. It provides the possibility of concluding an agreement -- and there can be no doubt about it -- which would significantly help to reduce the danger of a war conflict and would be another step toward improving international relations.

National Front on Gorbachev Visit

LD230914 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] The Presidium of the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front today highly praised the results of Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Czechoslovakia, which was an important milestone in deepening the friendship, alliance and fruitful cooperation between the two countries and their people. It stressed that Mikhail Gorbachev's talks with CPCZ and state representatives contributed to the enrichment of the socialist construction of the two countries in the stage of acceleration of social and economic development, and the restructuring of the life of society, and to the reinforcement of international unity of the entire socialist community. It also emphasized the great interest of millions of citizens of our homeland, who spontaneously and sincerely warmly welcomed Mikhail Gorbachev.

The session expressed full support to the new Soviet peace initiatives presented in Prague and expressed the conviction that the entire National Front will contribute with active deeds toward their implementation.

The Presidium of the National Front Central Committee also discussed the participation in accelerating social and economic advancement and the restructuring of the economic mechanism and the whole of society.

FRONTLINE STATES FOREIGN MINISTERS VISITING PRAGUE

Chnoupek at Arrival

LD222050 Prague Television Service in Czech 2000 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] A delegation of foreign ministers of the Frontline States of southern Africa, led by Zambian Foreign Minister Luke Mwanashiku, arrived from the GDR to Czechoslovakia this evening. The guests were welcomed at Ruzyně airport in Prague by Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

Luncheon Speech

LD222330 Prague CTK in English 2032 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Prague April 22 (CTK) -- Czechoslovakia and the frontline states are linked by the ideals of the joint struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid and for social progress and peace in the world, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek said here today.

At a luncheon given in honour of a delegation of ministers from the frontline states, the Czechoslovak foreign minister said that relations between Czechoslovakia and the frontline states have been expanding in all spheres at various levels. The expanding political dialogue between the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Zambian United National Independence Party, the Angolan MPLA -- Party of Labour, the Liberation Front of Mozambique, the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front becomes the reliable basis for the development of all-round cooperation in all spheres. Good results are achieved in the development of trade exchange, economy, science and technology as well as in the field of culture and education. Both sides wish to advance further along these lines, he added.

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek further stressed that Czechoslovakia resolutely demands the liquidation of racial domination, discrimination and degradation of the dignity of man in South Africa and the full implementation of fundamental human rights and freedoms. Czechoslovakia sincerely wishes the easing of tension in this part of the world. Czechoslovakia resolutely rejects all attempts to turn the south of Africa into a place of confrontation between the West and East, into a spring-board against the forces of progress and peace, into a jail of the African nations.

"I would like to assure you on this occasion of the lasting and unchanging support of Czechoslovakia for the just national liberation struggle. Such has been and will be our policy towards the South African subregion", he added.

The Czechoslovak minister further recalled the significant proposals submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev during his recent visit to Czechoslovakia and said that these expressions of a new political thinking prove the deep unity of words and deeds in the Soviet foreign policy. Czechoslovakia will actively participate in their materialization, Bohuslav Chnoupek said.

Head of the delegation of the frontline states, Zambian Foreign Minister Luke Mwananshiku appreciated the level of relations between the frontline states and Czechoslovakia and expressed support for their further expansion.

He pointed to the complicated situation of the frontline states caused by the South African aggression and stressed the significance of cooperation with the socialist countries in strengthening political and economic independence of the south of Africa.

He condemned the stand of those western countries which politically, militarily and economically support the racist regime in the South African republic and the suppression of the national liberation struggle in Namibia, and strive to undermine the independent development of the frontline states.

The minister welcomed the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and rejected the U.S. plans for space militarization and the American attempts to mar the process of detente in the world.

Talks on Southern Africa

LD222343 Prague CTK in English 2145 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Prague April 22 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek held talks today with the visiting delegation of foreign ministers of South African frontline states, led by Zambian Foreign Minister Luke Mwananshiku.

On behalf of the delegation, Minister Mwananshiku highly appreciated the aid and support Czechoslovakia has for long been granting to the frontline states. He stressed that Czechoslovakia's solidarity with states in the area has deep roots in the days of the African nations' fight for independence.

He spoke about the dangerous developments in the south of Africa. The explosive situation in the region is a consequence of the increasing aggressiveness of the racist Pretoria regime which wages an undeclared war against independent neighbouring states. He pointed to the destabilizing consequences of the South African aggression hitting the frontline states politically, militarily and economically in the most sensitive spots. The aim of the racist regime, which has built an extensive repressive apparatus and armed forces with big help from the West, is to suppress the growing liberation movement in the South African Republic and Namibia, destabilize the frontline states and overthrow their governments.

Luke Mwananshiku went on to say that the attacks of the South African Republic and counter-revolutionary bands are concentrated especially on Angola and Mozambique. The just struggle of the frontline states for total elimination of the regime of apartheid, liquidation of the vestiges of colonialism and installation of just and democratic conditions for the life of the whole population of the South of Africa irrespective of the colour of their skin is countered with escalated aggressive actions against the independent states of southern Africa.

The minister stressed that the Pretoria regime makes use of the tolerant policy of the west which hypocritically sabotages the application of comprehensive mandatory sanctions. In this connection he pointed to the importance of the conclusions of the Harare Summit conference of the non-aligned states about support for the struggle of the frontline states for the liquidation of apartheid, the independence of Namibia and stronger political and economic independence of the frontline states. He dealt in detail with the concrete measures to implement these conclusions, pointing in particular to the importance of the establishment of the so-called Africa Fund the means of which should help thwart attempts of the South African Republic to destabilize the frontline states' economies.

In the present situation, the frontline states expect support in their struggle to liquidate apartheid and the vestiges of colonialism, and solidarity from the international community, the non-aligned movement, the socialist community, but also from the advance western states, Luke Mwananshiku said and voiced the hope that Czechoslovakia would continue granting effective aid to the frontline states.

Members of the delegation criticized U.S. and Israeli military cooperation with the South African Republic and stressed that the South African Republic has nuclear weapons due to aid from the West.

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek pointed to Czechoslovakia's traditional support for the just struggle of African national and confirmed its high-principled stand in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialist exploitation and apartheid in the South African Republic and for the immediate independence of Namibia. He denounced the continued cooperation of the West with the racist regime in Pretoria and stressed that Czechoslovakia resolutely demands comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the South African republic.

Bohuslav Chnoupek highly appreciated the frontline states' activity in the United Nations and the non-aligned movement and in the solution of the global problems of the struggle for peace, easing of international tension and disarmament.

He pointed to the irreplaceable role of the frontline states in the struggle for the liquidation of apartheid and Namibian independence.

Bohuslav Chnoupek emphasized Czechoslovakia's sincere interest in the further development of relations with the frontline states as a significant part of the joint effort to thwart the intentions of imperialism to destabilise the independent African states in the South of Africa and reverse their progressive orientation. He spoke about the message the Czechoslovak president had received from Indian Premier Rajiv Gandhi about the establishment and purpose of the Africa Fund, which he welcomed as a concrete step in support of the frontline states and fully supported its activity.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of full understanding, mutual solidarity and traditional friendship linking the nations of Czechoslovakia and the frontline states of the south of Africa.

Husak for 'Permanent Solidarity'

LD222323 Prague CTK in English 1645 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Prague April 22 (CTK) -- The visiting delegation of foreign ministers of South African frontline states thanked for Czechoslovakia's support to the national liberation fight in the south of Africa and the frontline states in their struggle for political and economic independence, when they were received by Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak today.

The ministers informed Gustav Husak about the dangerous situation in the south of Africa and the attitude of the frontline states, which have to counter the aggressive and destabilizing policy of the Pretoria regime.

The president assured the delegation of foreign ministers of Czechoslovakia's permanent solidarity with the struggle of the African people for independence and against colonialism, neo-colonialism and racist oppression. He appreciated the role of the frontline states in the struggle against apartheid and voiced the conviction that the people of Namibia and the whole of South Africa will be liberated.

The delegation is headed by Zambian Foreign Minister Luke Mwananashiku and includes Foreign Ministers Benjamin Mkapa of Tanzania and Witness Mangwende of Zimbabwe, Angolan Minister of Justice Fernando Jose Franca Dias van Dunem and Deputy Foreign Minister Daniel Saul Mbanze of Mozambique.

CPCZ PRESIDIUUM MEETS, DISCUSSES ECONOMY

LD221947 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] At its meeting today the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium approved a complex of specific tasks for the implementation of the agreements adopted by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during his visit to Czechoslovakia.

The tasks aim to further deepen the coordination of prospects of long-term development of the two countries' economies, the acceleration of integration in the economic and scientific-technical spheres, and the process of establishing direct relations between enterprises and organizations of the two countries.

At the same time the task is set of working out in detail the proposals for further broadening Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in education, culture, art, and other spheres.

The Presidium also discussed a report on the elaboration of the eighth 5-Year-plan, on the provisions of the state operational plan for this year, and the preparation of the plan for next year. It pointed out critically the fact that the tasks of this year and of the eighth 5-year-plan are not yet among the majority of the reliably ensured economic plans. [paragraph continues]

It expressed dissatisfaction with the fact that the progress of intensification of the national economy, the speed of scientific-technical development, and the increase of efficiency do not yet correspond to the requirements of the 17th party congress. Shortcomings in supplier-consumer relations, the building up of investments, and in the activity of foreign trade still remain. While stocks are increasing excessively, some important deliveries are not being ensured.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium stressed the need to take effective steps toward the removal of negative trends and the removal of existing shortcomings in the fulfillment of this year's plans. It stressed that it is necessary to adopt resolute measures to improve the quality of production, to considerably raise the contribution of technical development, the growth of export productivity, and the better utilization of energy and material resources. The preparation of next year's plan must secure the approved tasks of the eighth five-year-plan. It is necessary to increase the responsibility of management workers from ministers to enterprises for the inventive and consistent fulfillment of the goals of the five-year-plan, and to improve the quality of management and planning work at all levels. The Presidium noted the measures adopted by the Federal Government and emphasized the vital need for effective use of existing reserves in order to create the conditions for the introduction of elements of the new economic mechanism. It emphasized the need for party organs and organizations to increase their active political organizational work in securing the 17th party congress line for the speeding up of social economic development.

The Presidium also discussed the draft principles of Czechoslovakia's participation in the creation of a joint concept of international socialist division of labor, on the restructuring of the mechanism of socialist economic integration, and the activity of CEMA. The proposals put forward are based on the conclusions of the working meeting of the highest representatives of the fraternal parties and member states of the CEMA, in Moscow in November last year. It emphasized that Czechoslovakia will take an active and enthusiastic part in the creation of an effective mechanism of international socialist division of labor.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium also discussed some questions of internal and foreign policy. It approved the report on the activity of the party's Central Committee Presidium's commission for the regulation of imports in the past period and the plan of its work for this year. It noted information about the participation of the CPCZ delegation headed by Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of its Central Committee, at the 28th congress of the Communist Party of Denmark, and information about the official visit to Czechoslovakia by Naarayan Dutt Tiwari, minister of foreign affairs of India.

PRAVDA REPORTS 13 APR STROUGAL SPEECH ON RESTRUCTURING

AU161021 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Apr 87 p 2

["Speech" by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal at a rally marking the 55th anniversary of the Most strike, in Most on 13 April]

[Text] Esteemed friends, Comrades, dear fellow citizens of Most; commemorating heroic events which happened 55 years ago elicits profound emotions in all of us. [paragraph continues]

Historic records tell us about the "economically and politically most significant struggle on the entire European continent, carried out by the North Bohemian miners," as the Executive of Communist International itself assessed the Most strike. We read here about the "truth of a united front," as this, the mightiest action of the Czechoslovak proletariat, was viewed at that time of economic crisis by the leadership of the Communist Party, headed by Klement Gottwald. We read here about a "hope which transforms an ordinary day into a holiday," as Julius Fucik noted in his journal. Fucik the direct participant in the stormy events, who exchanged the TVORBA editorial office for the press commission of the central strike committee. He regarded it as an honor to be the chronicler of 25,000 miners in a class struggle, when communists and social democrats, national socialists and people without party affiliation -- and actually, for the last time in the period between the wars, Czechs and German too -- stood side by side, united as never before, supported by all who had conscience and honor in their body.

Yes, in 1932, Most was for 4 weeks the vigorously beating heart of our fatherland, the beacon of a better future. The leadership of the Communist Party, represented by Sverma and Gottwald, extended a helping hand to the most courageous of the most courageous.

Comrade Gottwald himself regularly came to Most and four times publicly spoke there in those emotions-laden days of that exceptionally extensive and tenacious strike.

Leaders of the Miners' Union came, as well as a brigade of proletarian writers represented by Vcelicka and Kana, and with them other masters of pen also came -- Nezval, Pujmanova, Biebl, and Novy, and hundreds of mostly-unknown volunteers. They came bringing gifts from all parts of the country to somewhat assuage the poverty of miners' families, poverty which we cannot really conceive of today. Because that is how much conditions have changed, how much yesterday has become little-known history to many people.

That also is one of the reasons why we are standing here to once more clearly say that the legacy of the Most strike still lives and has something to tell us today, that the heroic action of our forebears, that what is written in the annals of the fatherland, what we learn from the history of the Communist Party, is not and will not be forgotten. Because he who does not identify himself with the great deeds of his mothers and fathers, who does not realize that the self-evident social certainties of today are the fruits of the class struggles of yesterday, is a petty and miserable person. These deeds are class struggles paid for by worries, suffering, poverty, and even the blood of those who sacrificed their lives -- Jan Kriz and Josef Sevcik, shot dead by gendarmes exactly 50 years ago, on 13 April during the general strike in the whole Most region....

Comrades, when we think about the past, about the victories which we have achieved, we have to think even more seriously about the present and strenuously prepare for the future. The future of socialism, which we chose decades ago, has shown itself to be neither an easy nor a quickly attainable goal, as we sometimes lightheartedly thought. We sometimes forgot the words of Klement Gottwald, when he told us: the "general line of the construction of socialism in our fatherland is a lofty goal, whose attainment will not be easy. We know that on the path to achieve it we will have to tackle obstacles even greater than in the past."

We cannot help but recall his words right now, at the time of the historic decisions adopted by the 17th CPCZ Congress and the subsequent session of its Central Committee, inspired in many respects by the course of the revolutionary restructuring of the Soviet society.

At a time when we have to do everything for the acceleration of socioeconomic development, for the fundamental reform of management and the further profound democratization of our society, we need as much as we need salt to see things and contexts in a new light, we need new approaches to tasks and people. We need even more openness and sincerity, and this in both directions -- from the top to the bottom as well as from the bottom to the top. Literally, to speak the truth and act according to the truth.

Only in this way can we stimulate civic commitment to the greatest possible extent, at a time when nothing can be done the old way and at the present pace. Never before, never so urgently, has the poet's statement "he who hesitates already stands aside" been true.

We have entered a period, which will decide what our fatherland will look like at the beginning of the next century. The long-term project of our country's development is a bold plan which can fundamentally change the life of our country, enhance the prosperity of the people, increase the possibilities of man's self-realization, and contribute to the consolidation of the importance and authority of socialism.

We have decided to work pragmatically, tenaciously, and purposefully, because indolence, shuffling pace, and being satisfied with mediocrity is totally alien to the new thinking which is being asserted. We want to match words with deeds. We do not want to and must not repeat old mistakes, ignore and tolerate any shortcomings.

Many things have to be done completely differently than before and, in particular, more effectively.

Successes must be appreciated, that is for sure. On the other hand, they must not be overestimated. But we must neither whine nor lose our perspective concerning the difficulties surrounding us, which could also arise in the future. Of course, I do not have to elaborate on how many so-called objective justifications many people still have ready, and how dearly society pays for them in a situation in which the principle "produce and serve people quickly, with good quality and inexpensively" is still not being fully applied.

We are smarter today than we were yesterday, and if we really want to make better use of the people's creative energy, activity, and initiative; support competitiveness; create everywhere an atmosphere of irreconcilability toward indiscipline, disorder, and shortcomings, toward indolence and mediocrity -- then there is no other way than to behave differently than we have until now. Be really demanding toward ourselves in the center [v centre]; not forgiving one another at lower levels either; behave and work as really good managers; consistently defend everything what is undoubtedly, socially useful; provide scope for talents which are the wealth of any wise society; be unafraid in every sense to support outstanding individuals and collectives, and make it possible for them to be successful.

This is why we should learn much better to stimulate people's interest in trying to develop and make use of their best abilities. So that they would want -- both for their own as well as for society's benefit -- to participate in the assessment of public affairs, in decisions about them. That they would in this manner make more effective use not only of their democratic right, but that they would also manifest their democratic co-responsibility. To do that, we need to do more convincing, more winning over, and to set a greater personal example, as Klement Gottwald taught us. That, among other things, means judging everyone according to his work, according to his social attitudes. Because everyone actually writes his own assessment and one has to treat him accordingly.

We would be committing a fateful error if we do not rid ourselves in time of some of our prejudices, doubtful reservations and unnecessary restrictions; if we did not make further progress in the democratization of our society; if we did not give a chance to all who mean it well and honestly in this country and this society. Because we would not be able to attain the goal that we set for ourselves and that we can fulfill only with creative effort and the activity of, literally everyone.

In a certain sense, a new page in our history is being written. It is necessary to comprehend that it also means more responsibility. And that it requires that we all behave [pocinatsi] much better than we have until now and act in such a way as to be satisfied everywhere where people assess our deeds.

At a moment like this, the standing and the activity of our Communist Party, which has won over the majority of our public for the ideal of socialism and to which the role of leading political force in society has been rightly entrusted, becomes even more pronounced. All the greater is its responsibility, too, the responsibility of all who joined the ranks under its banner.

Here in Most, 55 years ago, convincing evidence was presented about the revolutionary maturity, ideological firmness, and the devotion of the Communist Party to the cause of the workers class, the cause of the people. This, its mission, applies doubly today. For this reason our party consistently strives to embody the will of the people and be at all times able to convince them of the correctness of its intentions, in good as well as in bad times. These are things that only communists can manage to do, communists strong through their inner ardor, their class consciousness, but also their modesty; communists truly dedicated and loyal to the cause of socialism, convinced that they have never done enough for the party, for the workers class, and for the working people. What they have done, would not have been possible without the participation of all working people, whose voice, whose recommendations and criticism they always carefully listen to and also fully respect.

Because the party not only leads the people, but also at all times serves the people with dedication, and learns from the people.

Esteemed Comrades; the visit by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, ended the day before yesterday, a visit which elicited such a strong response in our country as well as abroad. In the course of the visit it was affirmed how sincere and firm our friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union is, with a country with which we are united by aspirations for the best order of the world, and which is forever the reliable guarantor of our statehood and peaceful development in the troubled world around us.

Nothing of what the visit yielded on the summit level, but also on the civic level, during Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's meetings and talks with Comrade Husak and the leadership of the party and the state, with people in enterprises and in the streets, will ever be forgotten. We reaffirmed everything that unites us, how close, indeed, identical are our worries and our plans. Therefore I want to emphatically state in this connection that the Soviet "perestroyka" will be followed by Czechoslovak restructuring, that no other path exists for us, as Comrade Husak said at the March session of the party Central Committee.

We are proud that it was Prague where Comrade Gorbachev presented the latest significant disarmament proposals which also directly concern Czechoslovakia.
[paragraph continues]

These initiatives, too, have the full support of the people of our country. We are for peace, disarmament, and a peaceful settlement of the world.

The 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, whose ideals are permanently valid and topical, is a new challenge for us to do everything for a more rapid advancement of socialism in our country too, as to be able to fully and with honor fulfill the tasks that the 17th CPCZ Congress adopted for today and tomorrow in the interest of all our people, and with which our entire society also identifies itself.

Esteemed friends; the memory of the glorious, although at the same time difficult class struggle of the miners of the Most region not only encourages us in everything we do today, but makes it possible for us also to better assess good and useful results that we have created thus far for a more satisfying life of the people in this country.

We also see this at every step here. To tell the truth, there are only a few examples like Most, a city which, with the one exception of a gothic church, sacrificed its 100-year past in order to be able to completely utilize the wealth under its surface. A city which is completely new, worthy of our epoch in its architectural design and modern facilities, even though a few things have not been fully solved.

Your "district in the north" has provided in the past decades much evidence that it continues to be the workers' bastion. Even though it has partly changed its mining character by also becoming an important center of the Czechoslovakian petrochemical industry, a branch in which the chemical Enterprise of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship is an example of practical cooperation within the framework of socialist integration.

Most has remained a mining city, in which the traditions personified by the miners of the Humboldt mine continue to prevail and from which the spark of that great strike not only spread throughout the district, but also to the Kladno and Ostrava regions. Thus, I could also mention from an old local document the still functioning Centrum Mine, which by its importance and the number of miners so many times were the vanguard in revolutionary struggles. It is entirely in the spirit of these unforgettable traditions that the deeds of work heroism today glorify the mines named after the events, from which Socialist Czechoslovakia has come into being. At the same time I would like to remind you that without the outstanding contribution of the Lezaky and Victorious February mines, we would not be able to master the state's energy situation. Thank you for that, Comrades.

We realize at the same time that we still owe much to your region, district, and city, especially as regards the care for the environment, unpolluted air, and nature. I would not want to make promises that cannot be kept, but in the years to come we want to improve conditions around your homes. That means, we have no right to continue damaging the environment of our fatherland and pushing solutions onto the future generations.

Permit me, in conclusion, to express the conviction that the citizens of Most, miners, chemists, men of muscle, your intelligentsia, women in textile factories, your youth, that you all will be actively contributing to changes that we are planning and beginning to implement in our country, in Socialist Czechoslovakia. That Most will continue to be worthy of its revolutionary traditions, that it will fulfill the role of honor -- being at the head in work, civic activities, evidence of patriotism.

I conclude with the always topical slogan of the Most strike: Unity -- Struggle -- Victory; a slogan which is in full harmony with our effort for the prosperity of our beautiful fatherland -- the CSSR!

LETTER DISCUSSES ELECTION OF MANAGERS

AU221906 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Apr 87 p 2

[Letter by Engineer Vaclav Smid, Prague, in the "A Word for the Day" column: "To Elect or Not To Elect?"]

[Excerpts] Recently our party group had a discussion on the topic of the electiveness [volitelnost] of senior managerial staff, a topic which -- in addition to other questions of principle connected with the creation of the new economic mechanism -- has after the Fifth Session of the CPCZ Central Committee begun to surface, so far timidly, also on the pages of our press. The discussion, too, was timid. It is a form with which we have no experience and which provides food for thought. In the past we got used to a certain order, which did not know questions of this kind. That is the reason for the current discussions, for the search for new paths.

I recall the trailblazing years of our generation. As young men aged between 18 and 20, I and my friend Emil Miller and Bohous Radimec went to strengthen our border areas. We went to what was the then Mannesmann factory and what is today the VTZ Chomutov plant. [passage omitted] In the personnel department, we were taken under the wings of managing clerk Vojtech Patek who, unlike us, had 10 years of practical experience behind him. Vojtech Patek was very demanding, I would even say tough. [passage omitted] He discussed with us openly each mistake, thereby cultivating in us qualities which we needed later in life.

On the other hand, it must be said that he was a man of principle and justice. He applied the same yardstick to everyone. [passage omitted] I would always gladly give my vote to such a supervisor.

The discussion on electiveness is bound to be stimulating. Candidates for senior managerial posts with adequate political, moral, and professional qualities will never abound. To the collective he is to supervise, such a candidate must be the guarantor of the fulfillment of challenging tasks and thus also of the material and moral appreciation of the collective's work.

An important role in the selection of candidates must be played by a healthy political climate.

This means selecting for functions people who enjoy the collective's trust, who command natural authority, and who provide a guarantee that the collective will fulfill its social and economic mission. What is involved is thus nothing other than the application of the principles of a correct cadre policy.

DELEGATES OPEN 11TH FDGB CONGRESS 12 APR

Honecker, Foreign Guests Attend

LD221016 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0805 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Berlin, 22 Apr (ADN) -- The 11th FDGB Congress opened in Berlin this morning. Over 3,000 delegates are drawing up a balance sheet of trade union work since the 10th congress in 1982. As representatives of the interests of the 9.5 million members of the FDGB they will be discussing the contribution of the trade unions to the further implementation of the decisions of the 11th congress, which are directed toward safeguarding peace and the well-being of people.

The delegates and guests in the Great Hall of the Palace of the republic greeted Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR Council of State chairman, and other party and state leaders with tumultuous applause and cheers.

In his opening speech Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Council, warmly welcomed all the delegates, who form the highest body of the trade union federation, and the guests from home and abroad.

The congress observed a minute's silence for the outstanding trade union officials and comrades-in-arms of the GDR and the international trade union movement who have died since the 10th FDGB Congress.

Harry Tisch expressed the great pleasure felt by all delegates at being able to welcome Erich Honecker to the congress. This warm greeting was also extended to Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph, People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann, and the other members and candidates of the SED Central Committee Politburo who had taken their seats in the Presidium. The GDR National Front vs National Council President and representatives of all parties and mass organizations were also welcomed.

The delegates welcomed with warm applause all the delegations from 114 trade union organizations and regional trade union associations participating in the congress. The WFTU delegation is led by WFTU General Secretary Ibrahim Zakeria.

Harry Tisch said at the opening: "Let us together ensure the success of the proceedings of this 11th FDGB Congress."

Johanna Toepfer, deputy chairman of the FDGB National Executive Council, took the chair after the opening. The 11th Trade Union Congress then directed itself to the election of the Presidium, the adoption of the agenda and the rules of procedure, and the election of the congress Secretariat and the individual commissions.

Chairman Harry Tisch then presented the council's report.

The delegates to the 11th FDGB Congress received the report of the National Executive Council, delivered by Chairman Harry Tisch, with lengthy applause in the afternoon. Then Charlotte Bombal, FDGB Central Auditing Commission Chairman, delivered that body's report. [passage omitted]

WFTU General Secretary Ibrahim Zakaria, spoke at the start of the evening session. He recalled the deliberations of the 11th World Trade Union Congress in the Palace of the Republic 6 months ago. The message from Berlin dominated the thoughts of hundreds of thousands of trade union leaders: that which unites is greater than the issues which divide. The struggle for peace and disarmament is regarded as an essential task by practically all trade unions. It is understandable that the disarmament proposals of the Soviet Union and other socialist states meet with such great enthusiasm by the working people and their trade union organizations. Europe must be free of nuclear missiles.

The 11th FDGB Congress is also a part of the exchange of experience in the international trade union movement, said Sandor Gaspar, chairman of the National Council of Hungarian Trade Unions and WFTU president. The GDR's economy is developing dynamically, and labor productivity and national income are rising. Very few countries can say that about themselves in recent years, the speaker stated. It is instructive and exemplary how the FDGB is contributing to the further improvement of social conditions, the strengthening of the country's economic power, the satisfaction of the needs of the working people, and the representation and protection of their interests.

The close relations and all-round cooperation between the trade unions of the USSR and the GDR are developing successfully, stated Soviet AUCCTU [All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions] Deputy Chairman Vladimir Lomonosov. Friendship between the CPSU and the SED and between the peoples of the two countries is dear to Soviet people. As Mikhail Gorbachev noted at the 11th SED Congress, the USSR was in the past a loyal ally of the SED and the GDR and will remain so for all time. New prospects for the deepening of cooperation between the trade unions of the two countries are opening up with the implementation of the CEMA comprehensive program.

The speaker referred to the forthcoming 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and stressed that the USSR's achievements in these seven decades are beyond doubt. A fundamental restructuring [umgestaltung] of all spheres of life in society is currently underway in the USSR. The changes to be made are intended to bring the effective potential of socialism to bear even more completely.

The National Trade Union Accord of Poland received the invitation to the 11th FDGB Congress with joy, said its chairman, Alfred Miodowicz. The agreement concluded in 1983 between Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski was an impetus for the activation of cooperation. The level of trade union cooperation has reached unprecedented proportions.

CSSR trade unions support the initiative of the governments of their country and the GDR for a Europe without nuclear and chemical weapons. This was stressed by Ivan Gonko, first deputy chairman of the Central Council of the Czechoslovak Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and chairman of the Slovak Trade Union Council. They equally support the latest proposals made by Mikhail Gorbachev during his visit to the CSSR for the reduction and step-by-step complete elimination of medium-range missiles. [passage omitted]

Gustav Fehrenbach, deputy chairman of the FRG's trade union movement, was the first FRG trade union representative to speak at an FDGB congress. The speaker described this as another piece of normalization in the relationship between the two German states. They bear a particular responsibility for the safeguarding and consolidation of peace, he said. Never again must a war emanate from German soil.

Tisch Greet German Officials

LD222349 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1802 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Berlin, 22 Apr (ADN) -- The 11th FDGB Congress began its 4 days of discussions on Wednesday in the Palace of the Republic in Berlin. [passage omitted]

Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, cordially greeted in his opening address all the delegates and the guests from home and abroad. Welcomed together with Erich Honecker were Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; and the other members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Hermann Axen, Hans-Joachim Boehme, Horst Dohls, Werner Eberlein, Werner Felfe, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Jarowinsky, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz, Werner Krolikowsky, Siegfried Lorenz, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Erich Mueckenberger, Alfred Neum, Guenter Schabowski, Inge Lange, Gerhard Mueller, Margarete Mueller, Gerhard Schuerer, and Werner Walde.

Professor Lothar Kolditz, president of the GDR National Front National Council, and chairman Dr Guenther Maleuda of the Democratic Peasants Party of Germany, Professor Manfred Gerlach of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany, Professor Heinrich Homann of the National Democratic Party of Germany, and CDU deputy Chairman Max Seifert were welcomed.

Guests of the discussions are further members of the SED Central Committee, including the first secretaries of the SED Bezirk Executives, and the departmental heads of the SED Central Committee, members of the Council of Ministers, the State Council, the Presidium of the People's Chamber, and representatives of the social organizations, including Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council. [passage omitted]

Honecker Sends Message

LD221459 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0209 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Berlin, 21 Apr (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee has sent a message of greeting signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker to the 11th FDGB Congress. The active contribution which the trade unions, with their 9.5 million members, make to the strengthening of socialism in the GDR and securing peace is highly valued. Every step in the social development of the GDR is very closely connected with the initiative, advice, and deeds of the trade unions. They direct their entire strength toward realizing the course of the main task with its unity of economic and social policy. They will raise high the banner of international solidarity.

The GDR trade unions are a great force in the forward march in shaping developed socialist society. They support the realization of the 11th SED Congress decisions with commitment and have proved themselves a loyal partner of the party of the working class in its struggle and as a representative of the interests of working people. The economic strategy, which is looking toward the year 2000 will give the FDGB new far-reaching fields of activity. The acceleration of social progress and the importance of the GDR in the struggle to secure peace will depend decisively on it mastering these.

It is the trade union's task, as the engine of socialist competition, to direct the initiative of the masses resolutely toward quality indicators and systematically to make the experiences of the best workers generally applicable, which shows the way to a high growth in productivity. The SED support the trade unions in furthering all initiatives to raise productivity while simultaneously supporting the improvement of the working and living conditions of working people in every factory, every brigade, and at every stage of social development.

It was stressed in the message of greeting that the trade unions were and remain a decisive factor in the functioning of socialist democracy with agreement between word and deed. They collaborate closely with all social forces in the GDR. They have significant influence on the life of society, whether it is in the economic, social, or cultural area. Their responsibility for maintaining the social interests of working people and labor veterans will continue to grow.

Tisch Presents Council Report

LD230003 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0841 GMT 22 Apr 87

["Harry Tisch Presents National Executive Council Report to the 11th FDGB Congress" -- ADN headline]

[Excerpts] Berlin, 22 Apr (ADN) -- The tasks of the 11th FDGB Congress are determined by the conditions and requirements of the qualitatively new stage of development of the GDR's socialist society. This was stated by Harry Tisch at the start of the report to the 11th FDGB Congress. Tackling this stage began a year ago with the decisions of the 11th SED Congress, he said.

The report stresses that the work of the congress consists in drawing up a balance sheet and making clear how future tasks are to be solved and how we see the trade unions' role in further shaping developed socialist society. Everything is and will be determined by the totality of fundamental interests of the working class and all working people. [passage omitted]

It is the task of the FDGB as the largest mass and class organization in our Republic, to represent these interests, and not just by expressing them. It involves much more, namely shaping all this and utilizing for it real advantages and possibilities of our socialist system. We are therefore concentrating on the strong, democratic cooperation of our members in fulfilling the tasks through which their interests are realized. [passage omitted]

The national economy's dynamic development today means above all solving the tasks which are posed by the scientific-technical revolution. Here, our efforts in the current 5-year plan are aimed especially at the accelerated development and broad application of key technologies. [passage omitted]

But, nothing runs by itself and these processes require our continuous shaping influence. Experience with the implementation of an important automation project in the Elektromotorenwerk Dessau points in this direction. The new solution realized there did not encompass from the outset all the effects on the working environment, so that strains on the working people arose.

Subsequent changes must now be made. This underlines our demand that in the conception of new-technological solutions, all questions that affect working and living conditions must be taken into account. Ideological change and the development of socialist democracy in the factory are closely linked with one another, the report stresses. The tasks of the scientific-technical revolution are to be conducted in such a way that people -- with their abilities, interests, and needs -- are always at the center of what is taking place. [passage omitted]

Taking the advent of new technology in the production process as its starting point, the report concerns itself with new ways of using the Leninist principles of competition and honors exemplary initiatives, such as those of the Soemmerda office machine workers and their cooperation partners. All experiences tell us that the collectives constantly need sound information on the necessities and contexts of work processes and the fulfillment of the plan.

It is stressed in the report that nothing, as they say, can be lumped together under the new conditions. It must also be remembered that, aside from workers working under modern conditions, there is a considerable number of workers working in the traditional way.

The comparison of achievements gives competition what it needs to truly be competition, for it clarifies who is working well and who is not yet reaching this requirement. Through the constant public comparison of achievements, competition develops its mobilizing and educational strength.

Union executives must constantly make sure, with persistence and resolution, that the responsible managers make all the necessary decisions so production is continuous and the advanced standards achieved can be applied generally and become the continuous performance.

We stress: Competition can do much but it cannot replace this role of managers, and it withers away where this role is not taken up responsibly on a day to day basis. [passage omitted]

Socialist competition can and must make a still greater contribution to consumer goods production. High utility value, durability, chic fashion, and serviceability -- GDR citizens have as much right to these as foreign customers. It is known there have been many criticisms on these matters, particularly during the union elections. Let us work to ensure that changes happen more quickly for satisfying the needs of the population in this area. [passage omitted]

The shop stewards in some enterprises are expressly thanked in the report for the fact that while exercising their rights in their comments on the enterprises collective agreement, they made it clear to some managers that changing regulations, no matter what kind, should not be applied in a purely administrative fashion without consultation with the colleagues. [passage omitted]

The report ends by saying that the 11th FDGB Congress lays with its decisions the foundations for trade union activity in the fifth decade of our organization, in which we are already engaged with a view to the year 2000. [passage omitted]

Auditing Commission Reports

LD230008 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1333 GMT 22 Apr 87

["Report of the Central Auditing Commission of the FDGB to the Congress" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 22 Apr (ADN) -- The Central Auditing Commission has, on the basis of the statute as well as the decisions of the 10th FDGB Congress, checked income and expenditure, the appropriate and judicious use of financial means, the orderly management of material assets, the efficient use of the FDGB's and the factories' vacation facilities as well as the responsible treatment of the suggestions, advice, criticism, and complaints of the workers. Central Auditing Commission Chairman Charlotte Bombal said this in the report to the congress.

The leadership and executives increase pay according to the words of the worker and are more resolutely and stubbornly committed to the suggestions and advice of trade unionists. Members' suggestions and advice are increasingly expressed in the national economic plan, the plan component on working and living conditions, the factory collective agreement, and the competition decisions. However, these results are no reason to be content with what has been achieved.

Results have only appeared when there was a guarantee that all oral suggestions from the members' meetings, particularly those of the trade union groups, were properly recorded and evaluated.

The financial means for realizing the decisions of the 10th FDGB Congress are used politically correctly in the interests of the members, for their education, cultural and sporting activities, recreation, and looking after their children as well as for help and awards, it says in the report.

The report covers nearly 650 checks carried out in the recreation facilities of the FDGB and on construction sites for the construction and reconstruction of hostels. The conclusion of these checks is that the employees of the vacation service make a contribution, which is rich in initiatives, to providing members and their families with a good and relaxing vacation in a trade union atmosphere with good accommodation, interesting sporting and cultural events, as well as good cuisine.

The concept of solidarity is deeply rooted in trade union life. The means of the central solidarity fund are appropriately used for financial and material solidarity, the education, training, and medical treatment of foreign trade unionists.

The leadership and executives, starting with the FDGB National Executive Council, pay great attention to the care of trade union veterans. Substantial means are used for this.

The commission proposed to the delegates of the 11th FDGB Congress that they approve the financial work of the FDGB National Executive Council.

STOPH, PRC'S YU HONGEN DISCUSS COOPERATION

View Peace, Praise Relations

LD220816 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1558 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Berlin, 21 Apr (ADN) -- Today, Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, received Yu Hongen, PRC minister of the coal industry. He explained to his guest the GDR's consistent peace policy aimed at ending the arms race on earth and preventing its extension to space. Outstanding importance is attached to the USSR's comprehensive proposals, which the GDR supports unreservedly. The need to further intensify the struggle to maintain and safeguard peace was underlined during the talk.

Willi Stoph outlined the economy's dynamic development based on the 11th SED Congress decisions. The tried and tested course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy is being resolutely continued. Raising labor productivity and efficiency and accelerating scientific-technical progress, above all by applying key technologies, always goes hand-in-hand with a further increase in the material and cultural living conditions of the working class and all other working people.

The two sides expressed their determination to further develop relations between the GDR and the PRC based on the results of the visit by Erich Honecker SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, to the PRC in October 1986. Deepening scientific-technical and economic cooperation in the two countries' coal industries can make a decisive contribution to this.

The two sides praised the results of cooperation so far and stressed the usefulness of further deepening relations for rapidly developing the PRC's coal industry, especially in the sphere of open cast mining technology and coal processing.

Yu Hongen, who was able to familiarize himself with the performance of the GDR's coal and energy industry in visits to enterprises and research institutions, expressed his high regard for the achievements of the GDR working people.

The talk, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Wolfgang Mitzinger, minister of coal and energy, and Ma Xusheng, PRC ambassador to the GDR.

Sign Coal Agreement

LD220843 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1629 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Berlin, 21 Apr (ADN) -- Wolfgang Mitzinger, minister of coal and energy, and Yu Hongen, PRC minister of the coal industry, signed a protocol in Berlin today agreeing to further implement the accords signed in 1986/87. They concern projects resulting from bilateral cooperation, particularly the town gasworks in Harbin -- which is to use the high-pressure coal gasification process that has already proved itself at the Schwarze Pumpe gas combine -- and the reconstruction and extension of the raw montan wax works at Shulan. This works will operate the process for the continuous extraction of raw montan wax from brown coal, which has been used effectively in the GDR.

Starting from the positive development of relations between the two countries the protocol sets out further steps for closer economic and scientific-technical cooperation in open cast coal mining and in the efficient utilization and refining of coal.

SYRIAN, GDR YOUTH MEET ON WORLD PEACE ISSUE

Honecker Sends Message

AU160726 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Apr 87 pp 1-2

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, sent the following greetings to the participants in the friendship meeting between the youth of the Syrian Arab Republic [SAR] and the GDR in Damascus and Aleppo:

Dear Syrian friends, dear FDJ members:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and the GDR State Council I extend cordial greetings to you, the participants in the third friendship meeting between the youth of the SAR and the GDR.

Your meeting is an important contribution to deepening the friendship and to further expanding the mutually beneficial cooperation between our states, peoples, and their youth. We are certain that your meeting -- which takes place in the spirit of the joint struggle for peace among peoples, and anti-imperialist solidarity -- will give new stimuli to the development of the friendly relations between the youth of our countries, between the FDJ and the Union of Youth of the Syrian Revolution.

The young generation of our two countries is united with the forces of peace all over the world, in the joint struggle to avert nuclear disaster and to ensure a peaceful future for mankind. The young people are actively working for concrete, comprehensive measures for arms limitation and disarmament and categorically condemn the U.S. Star Wars program.

The youth of the GDR and the SAR are unanimously against the imperialist policy of aggression, interference, and striving for supremacy directed at the people of the Middle East. Supporting the unity in the struggle of all anti-imperialist forces, they advocate a comprehensive, just, and lasting settlement and welcome the proposal to convene an international Middle East peace conference with the participation of all interested states.

Your meeting gives us the conviction that it will make a contribution to further consolidating the peace front of the democratic and progressive world youth in the struggle for peace, friendship, and anti-imperialist policy.

I wish all participants in the friendship meeting between the SAR and GDR youth interesting and cordial meetings and eventful days.

Friendship!

E. Honecker

SED Central Committee General Secretary and GDR State Council Chairman

Sessions Conclude 20 Apr

AU221407 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Apr 87

[Text] Damascus (ADN) -- The third friendship meeting between Syria's and the GDR's youth ended in Damascus on Monday [20 April] with a festive program. The meetings between members of the Union of Youth of the Syrian Revolution and an FDJ delegation, headed by FDJ Central Council Secretary Hartmut Koenig aimed at expanding the joint contribution of both associations to safeguarding world peace and to consolidating the friendship between the two states, peoples, and their youths. In numerous discussions with young workers, people's representatives, communal politicians and functionaries in Damascus, Aleppo, Hims, and Hama as well as in public forums, representatives of both youth organizations exchanged experiences concerning the active participation of the young generation in the national building of their countries.

Young people from Syria and the GDR gathered on the last day of the meeting in the ruins of the southwest Syrian town of AL-Qunaytirah leveled barbarically by Israeli troops in 1974.

HONECKER GREETES 18TH PALESTINIAN COUNCIL SESSION

AU220808 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Apr 87 pp 1, 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has addressed the following congratulatory message to Palestine National Council (PNC) President Shayk 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih in Algiers:

Distinguished Mr President,
Distinguished members of the PNC,
Dear Palestinian comrades and friends:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, State Council, and GDR people I convey sincere militant solidaristic greetings to the participants in the 18th PNC session and to the entire Palestinian people.

The GDR ascribes particular significance to your session, since its convening reflects the aspiration toward unified positions in the Palestinian people's just struggle. It is taking place at a time of importance in the world to secure the survival of mankind and the road to a peaceful future. The people and the leadership of our country are devoting all their strength to tapping all the available potential for the solution of this primary task. Being guided by this, the GDR fully and entirely supports the most recent USSR initiatives for nuclear arms reduction and disarmament. The GDR proposal to the FRG on initiating negotiations on the formation of a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe logically fits into the active peace policy of our state and its contribution to the struggle for peace and cooperation. It becomes ever increasingly evident that the policy of dialogue and cooperation is the only practicable way to arrive at political solutions to complicated problems and thus to make the world more secure. In this way the GDR allows itself to be guided by the conviction that there is no problem in the world today that cannot be solved by negotiations. This also applies to the continuing tense situation of conflict in the Near and Middle East. In doing so we do not overlook the fact that the most aggressive quarters of imperialism continue to increase their efforts for supremacy by means of political force, pressure, and extortion.

The Palestinian people in particular suffer as a result of this course. The GDR condemns the ongoing Israeli aggression against Arab states and peoples, particularly against the Palestinian people. It demands the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli occupational forces from all Arab territories occupied since 1967 and the realization of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination and the creation of an independent state. Only on this basis can all the area's states' right to a secure existence be realized.

The idea of convening an international Middle East conference under UN patronage continues to gain momentum. The PLO must participate in it on a basis of equal rights with all other interested parties. The GDR supports this idea as well as the proposal to form a preparatory committee within the framework of the Security Council.

Dear Palestinian comrades and friends, we regard as a significant factor toward progress in the direction of achieving a peaceful Near East solution the efforts made by the Arab states and forces, including the PLO, to offer effective resistance to the imperialist course of confrontation by means of joint efforts. The restitution of the unity and cohesion of the Palestinian resistance movement would be of vital importance for this.

I can give you the assurance that the GDR will also firmly and steadfastly stand at the side of the Palestinian people and their only legitimate representative, the PLO, in the future.

I wish the 18th PNC session much success.

E. Honecker,
SED Central Committee General Secretary and
GDR State Council Chairman

BRIEFS

USSR DEPUTY MINISTER VISITS -- East Berlin (ADN) -- Hans-Joachim Boehme, GDR minister of university and technical school matters, received Viktor Subarev, USSR deputy minister of higher and secondary specialized education, who is currently staying in the GDR, for a friendly talk on Wednesday in Berlin. They exchanged experiences on the further shaping of the socialist higher education sector and discussed questions of direct cooperation. The guest will visit the universities in Berlin, Leipzig, and Halle during his stay. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Apr 87 p 3 AU]

COOPERATION WITH PRC -- East Berlin (ADN) -- On Friday [27 March] a delegation of the PRC State Commission for Machine Building headed by its deputy chairman, He Guangyuan, was received by Gerhard Tautenhahn, GDR minister of general engineering, agricultural machinery, and vehicle building. The interlocutors expressed their satisfaction with the good results achieved to date in economic and scientific-technological relations between the GDR and the PRC. They discussed the development of cooperation in the field of agricultural machinery building, in particular the continuation of production cooperation concerning harvester-threshers. Minister Tautenhahn and the Chinese guest discussed further possibilities of cooperation in the manufacture of milking machinery, livestock production and grain cleaning installations, and the production of bottling machines for beverages. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28-29 Mar 87 p 2 AU]

HEINZ MEYER DIES 17 APR -- Heinz Meyer, SED Central Auditing Commission member and director of the Investments Central State Inspectorate, died on 17 April 1987 shortly before his 60th birthday. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Apr 87 p 2 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KADAR'S VISIT TO SWEDEN

Meets With Carlsson

LD212240 Budapest MTI in English 2014 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Stockholm, April 21 (MTI) -- Following the more than one-hour private talks between Janos Kadar and Ingvar Carlsson, official plenary talks between the delegations of the two countries led by Kadar and Carlsson were held. Present at the talks for Hungary were the personalities accompanying Janos Kadar: Peter Varkonyi, Attila Gecse, Laszlo Karvalics, Tibor Melega, Andras Patko and Karoly Szigeti. Members of the Swedish delegation were Anita Gradin, minister of foreign trade and executive foreign minister, Carl Johan Aaberg, state secretary for foreign trade, Jan Eliasson, director of the political department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Ragnar Dromberg, Sweden's ambassador to Hungary, and leading staff members in the office of the prime minister, and the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade.

Official discussions, held in a cordial, open and friendly atmosphere throughout, were determined in mood by the private talks. Both parties stressed that curbing the arms race which was absorbing vast material and intellectual resources and becoming increasingly dangerous was a vital task for humankind. It had to be prevented from spreading to outer space, and a balance of power attained, on the lowest possible level of armed forces and armament.

It was noted with satisfaction that there are certain favourable changes in the international situation and termed encouraging that there had recently been progress at the Soviet-American talks on important arms limitation issues. According to the Hungarian and Swedish evaluation there are opportunities for attaining a concrete compromise agreement and it was also agreed that a breakthrough in the arms limitation area which would have a favourable affect on trends in the whole of the international situation was urgently needed. It was pointed out on Hungary's part that the new proposals of the USSR and the Warsaw Treaty offered a chance for such a turn in international life.

The parties to the negotiations stressed that alongside the great powers the small and medium sized countries also play an important role in creating and reinforcing international peace and security as confirmed by the results of the Helsinki process.

Hungary highly values Sweden's policy of active neutrality and her efforts for the security of peoples, for an improvement in the international atmosphere, and for disarmament and detente. The parties to the negotiations stressed that both countries wish to make an initiative contribution to the cause of peace, international security and cooperation, with particular attention devoted to maintenance and a successful continuation of the Helsinki process.

There was an endeavour on the part of the members of the two delegations to become as well acquainted as possible with the internal situations of the respective countries. It was concluded with satisfaction that relations between Hungary and Sweden were in order, and have been developing successfully, principally in recent years, as a result of joint effort. Current relations extend to almost all important areas, and differing social systems is not a hindrance to further expansion. The foundation of political relations is the coincidence or similarity of positions on major international issues, and mutual interests in advancing cooperation.

The partners to the negotiations stressed the significance of high level visits, which, in addition to intensifying relations, also contribute to improving the international atmosphere.

Examining perspectives for developing cooperation, the parties considered taking better advantage of opportunities in the economic area to be of particular importance. Both sides wish to provide incentives for up-to-date forms of cooperation that go beyond conventional trade turnover, such as production cooperation, the founding of joint ventures, the inclusion of Swedish working capital, and cooperation on third markets. A position was taken for the development of technological, scientific, cultural and individual relations, and it was concluded that the agreement eliminating visas between the two countries that took effect in early 1986 had made a significant contribution to the livening up of tourism.

Partners to the negotiations expressed their readiness to further advance Hungarian-Swedish relations. They also agreed that there were still significant reserves to cooperation, and that taking advantage of them were in the interests of both peoples. The hope was expressed the current supreme level visit would give a new impetus to expanding relations in all areas.

Dinner Remarks

LD212255 Budapest MTI in English 2037 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Quotation marks as received throughout]

[Text] Stockholm, April 21 (MTI) -- On Tuesday evening Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson gave a gala dinner in honour of Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. Present were members of the two delegations to the negotiations. On Sweden's behalf were members of the government, parliamentary officials, leaders of the political parties, representatives of business circles and technological, scientific and cultural life as well as heads of the Swedish mass media.

At the dinner Ingvar Carlsson and Janos Kadar gave toasts.

In his introduction Janos Kadar expressed his heartfelt thanks for the invitation, for the friendly reception, the varied programme and for the words of his host honouring Hungary and the Hungarian people. He then continued:

"I was happy to accept this invitation since Sweden has a deservedly good reputation and great prestige in our country. The Hungarian people respect the role played by Sweden in the development of European civilization and her efforts for a good relationship among peoples, and for peace and security."

"It is a pleasure for me to now be able to gain personal experience of the outstanding achievements of Sweden's economy and science, of the exemplary achievements in welfare and social care, and of the values of Swedish culture," he stressed. "I am also convinced that our meeting and talks will give an additional impetus to cooperation between our countries which will not only be to the benefit of our peoples but will also contribute to the very important general development of countries with differing social systems, and of the peoples of Europe."

Speaking of his talks with Ingvar Carlsson, Janos Kadar stated, "They fully lived up to expectations."

"We conducted an open, sincere and very useful exchange of opinions, during which we evaluated the most important international issues in a similar way or one closely approximating each another. We concluded that the security of humankind, and within that of the peoples of Europe was a common interest, as was to reduce the hazards threatening their existence and to continue the process of detente."

"The development of Hungary, similarly to that of Sweden, depends to a great degree on trends in international conditions. Just as the people of Sweden, the people of Hungary are also interested in curbing the senseless arms race. This is why Hungarian foreign policy takes an active share in the arms limitation initiatives of the socialist countries, and the elaboration of their joint proposals. With the characteristics and conviction of our country being what they are, we are interested in expanding international relations, in economic, trade and technological and scientific cooperation free from restrictions and discrimination, in an exchange of cultural values and in expanding relations among peoples."

"Guided by these objectives we are participating in the process of security and cooperation in Europe and we are endeavouring to promote an increasingly complete fulfillment of the principles and recommendations included in the Helsinki Final Act," stressed Janos Kadar.

"The delegates of Hungary, similarly to the delegation of Sweden at the Vienna follow-up meeting currently underway are also endeavouring to reach agreements meeting with common European interests, that are to the benefit of all peoples of Europe."

"In our view certain favourable changes can be sensed in the international situation. Soviet-American dialogue has again become continuous, and following the most recent Soviet proposal a realistic chance has come about for removal of the medium range missiles deployed in Europe. Talks in Vienna have begun between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO members on starting up negotiations aimed at a significant reduction in European conventional forces and weapons. On the whole, the prospects of the Vienna follow-up meeting are also encouraging. The commitment of the participant states to the spirit of Helsinki has been confirmed and numerous proposals to further expand cooperation in Europe have already been tabled."

"We are convinced that the new proposals of the Warsaw Treaty are an opportunity to attain a favourable change in the international situation. The new and dominant element of these initiatives is keeping mutual security in mind, and considering the interests of all involved parties with a simultaneous and verified reduction in arms. This trend is confirmed by realistic circles in the Western world who think in a responsible way. We sincerely hope that with common effort it will be possible to prevent the spread of the arms race to outer space and to attain a significant reduction in nuclear, chemical and conventional weapons."

In discussing relations between Hungary and Sweden the general secretary of the HSWP recalled that they go back a century. Our people remember that in the Hungarian war of independence of 1848 and 1849 there were Swedish Volunteers who participated, and that a celebration was held in Stockholm in honour of the leader of the liberation war, Lajos Kossuth. In the dark years of World War Two, the chief commission of the Swedish Red Cross in Budapest, Waldemar Langle, in cooperation with Raoul Wallenberg, saved the lives of thousands of persecuted people. In Budapest Langle's name has been given to a school, while there is a street named after Wallenberg, and a memorial to him is to be set up in the near future. "The leadership of the Hungarian People's Republic, and the entire politically minded Hungarian public opinion highly value the foreign policy of neutral Sweden which takes an active position for improving the security of people, the international situation and for consolidating peace," he stated.

"At our current talks, in agreement with the prime minister we concluded that in recent years the relations between our countries have developed with impetus and cover almost all important areas of life. We also agreed that there are still reserves in just about all areas of cooperation which, when discovered and exploited, would be of service to the interests of our peoples."

"The expansion of economic relations, and promotion of up-to-date forms of cooperation, primarily production cooperation and the establishment of jointly owned companies would be of mutual advantage. On Hungary's part we are endeavouring to improve the conditions for this," said the general secretary of the HSWP, who expressed the hope that the partner would also support Hungarian goods appearing on the Swedish market under more favourable conditions than are granted currently."

"We are ready to advance scientific and technological cooperation of outstanding importance and to expand cultural relations. We sincerely believe that one of the most important factors in strengthening understanding and building confidence is personal contact among peoples. For this reason we consider it important and exemplary that visa requirements between our countries have been eliminated, at a time when states tended more to increase restrictions this area."

"The guiding thought behind our talks today was that strengthening our relations was a national interest of the Hungarian People's Republic just as it was of Sweden and therefore activity in this direction meets with the extensive agreement of our peoples. It is less than two years since I met with Olof Palme in Budapest, in June 1985. The Hungarian people knew and admired him as a man who contributed a great deal to world peace and the consolidation of security. My own meeting with him is memorable. At the time we agreed to continue cooperation between the two countries. I feel that with today's talk we worked in accordance with that agreement and that our current definite position to expand bilateral relations and our joint determination to do our utmost to contribute to the cause of peace, international security and cooperation completely corresponds to the interests and desires of our peoples," said Janos Kadar in conclusion.

Holds Press Conference

LD221350 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] [Announcer] This morning, on the second day of his visit to Sweden, Janos Kadar met with representatives of the press. From the press conference, which concluded about one hour ago, we now quote the introduction by the general secretary of the party, followed by a reply he made to a question:

[Begin Kadar recording] I willingly accepted the invitation. Also, this visit had a goal: The deepening and expansion of Hungarian-Swedish relations and, in a certain sense, the expansion of contacts among countries with different social systems.

Let me say a few words about Hungary. It is a small country in terms of area and population; in name, it is a socialist country and a member of the Warsaw Pact. It is a CEMA member-state. Yet amid such international conditions, it follows its own path, that of building a socialist society. The Hungarian public also respects and highly evaluates Sweden on the basis of its achievements and of its foreign policy, which serves peace and detente.

Here, I would like to take the opportunity to express our respect and good wishes to the people and leaders of Sweden. We wish you success, so that through your work you may prosper and be able to enjoy the fruits of your work in peace.

Hungary has travelled a stormy historical road and, for a variety of reasons, it often has been at the center of international interest and attention. However, I only want to deal with the present. Now, too, there is a certain amount of interest in Hungary. The reason probably is that, in the course of settling our own affairs, we have initiated reforms and, by virtue of our endowments and in accordance with our intentions, we have become an open country.

As you know, we have abolished the system of obligatory visas with Austria and Sweden, and we insure free traffic in both directions for the population and the peoples. Hungarians may travel to West European countries [passage indistinct] and foreigners turn up in our country in (?annual) numbers that exceed our country's population.

Economically, about one-half of our trade is with Western Europe and other nonsocialist countries, and about one-half with the CEMA countries. This fact follows from the country's resources and this is, therefore, a lasting trend with which we want to adapt our activity to reality. Multidirectional economic turnover also is lasting; this follows from the country's resources.

The previously mentioned circumstances insured good conditions for the current visit's exchange of views with Prime Minister Carlsson and with other people prominent in the Swedish leadership. Our discussions have begun; we shall continue them. They are taking place in a very good atmosphere, in a correct, I might say friendly, atmosphere, an open atmosphere.

Already I can say that there is a common endeavor on both parts now. Departing from the possibilities and interests of the two countries, there is agreement between us in further expanding Hungarian-Swedish relations. Also departing from the interests of the two countries and peoples, there is agreement that each side, in accordance with its own possibilities, will do everything it can in the interest of a more relaxed world, of greater security, and of more stable peace. So far, the development of the talks has satisfied me greatly. [end recording]

[Announcer] A Swedish journalist asked Janos Kadar: What effect does the new Soviet policy, glasnost, have on Hungary?

[Begin Kadar recording] We have a good relationship with this course. Naturally, the resources of Hungary and the Soviet Union are very different and it would be impossible to copy anything, but we have welcomed the present Soviet trend without reservation. We wish them full success, in the deep conviction that the endeavor known by the name glasnost serves the good of the people of the Soviet Union and, in its wider impact, of the people of Europe and the world, as well. This already has appeared palpably in the Soviet foreign policy proposals, in which Soviet foreign policy now has manifested itself with new and significant elements, with the slogan of mutual security, and an endeavor for agreement and for implementing the full verification of agreements.

Now, if I wanted to express myself differently, I could say that the Hungarian endeavors, which did not begin yesterday, are in synchrony with the Soviet endeavors. Our goals, our endeavors are similar. Expressed in a different manner: The winds presently blowing from Moscow are favorable for Hungarian political endeavors. In the future, naturally, the same thing cannot be done -- to the thousandth of an inch and from point to point -- in the two countries because that would be absurd. However, there are certain reciprocal effects that we, the socialist countries, among ourselves and in our own language, express thusly: That the experience of all the socialist countries is common, within which the practice of one is not obligatory for the other but each may draw from the experiences of all. [end recording]

[Announcer] After the press conference, Janos Kadar met the leaders of Swedish business life.

More on Press Conference

LD222023 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Our first report concerns Janos Kadar's second day in Sweden. Our correspondent is Eva Vertes:

[Vertes] An international press conference, meeting with representatives from business circles, lunch with the royal couple, talks with the president of the Swedish Communist Party; even just listed as headlines, it is apparent how busy the agenda of Janos Kadar and his entourage was on the second and last day in Stockholm. Continuing from the moment of his arrival was the special attention given to the MSZMP general secretary and his personal opinion on important questions. This could be heard this morning, first at the press conference. Before questions, Janos Kadar made a short introductory statement. [passage omitted]

A reporter from Swedish radio -- in connection with the fact that at the Vienna follow-up conference, Hungary, Sweden and Canada put forward a joint proposal regarding national minorities -- asked about relations between our homeland and Romania, that is, for an assessment of them.

[Begin Kadar recording] What you mentioned is a well-known event from the Vienna follow-up talks. Our fundamental relations with Romania are simple and clear. Both countries have similar social systems, we are neighbors; both countries are members of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA; this is our basic relationship, and this is what we want to maintain and continue with regard to Romania. We want to develop mutually advantageous relations. We want correct relations.

At the same time, our opinions differ on certain questions. There is nothing unusual in this. Every thinking person knows that even Hungarians do not have the same opinion about every question when they are talking among themselves, or even the Swedes, I think.

Within Hungarian-Romanian relations, the question of minorities is really an issue which we do not judge in the same way. The Romanian standpoint -- which often asserts that the question of all Romanian citizens is an international Romanian matter -- is naturally an important part of international law which we respect. In this, every government must think of what the international effect of their steps will be.

We think that the numerically significant Hungarian minority living in Romania acts correctly if they are decent citizens of Romania, and together with the Romanians, work for their prosperity. But, in our opinion, it is their right to be able to preserve their Hungarian nationality and language. On this, Hungarian and Romanian standpoints presently differ; this is a familiar and factual matter. I -- also through my world view -- am optimistic, and I trust that we will reach an agreement on this matter. This question requires very responsible handling. We are not looking for voting, deciding judges here; this is a matter for the two of us. [end recording]

[Vertes] The UPI correspondent asked Janos Kadar about news circulating about the alleged postponement of the scheduled session of the MSZMP Central Committee, about the session's agenda, and about personnel changes.

[Begin Kadar recording] Well, I do not know about the postponement of the planned Central Committee session. It is a combination without a foundation, and what is at issue the least is that the reason for this is some kind of inner debate. [sentence as heard] When a session is planned months in advance, then several variations are raised: In the end we have agreed on the 28th. [month not specified] Well, what you mentioned, issues of content, those are real questions. Structural change is a central issue in Hungary both in production -- primarily in industrial production but not only there -- and we want to have a hand in that very seriously and it will come onto the agenda in the upcoming 6 months. We also have, unfortunately, the problem -- the Central Committee already stated this last November -- that because of various reasons, including errors by the leadership, a practice has evolved over the years that, factually, consumption exceeds what we produce despite appropriate decisions. Regarding this, there is agreement both in the party and in all society.

The fact that regarding the solution of detailed issues, various ideas are raised as a matter of course, and this is correct, too. Naturally, personnel changes are also needed. If work must be carried out in a new way to a small extent, then either the man who is there must learn to work the new way to a small extent, or the work must be done with fresh forces who can work in a different way, different from the old usual routine. Well, all kinds of combinations exist, as is usually the case in this regard. It is connected with my age, too. I have passed a certain age; they are always making an issue out of how long I shall go on working, what way. I myself am very much interested because the shift is already very long; it seems that they are saving on my pension. [end recording]

[Vertes] The local correspondent of TASS, the Soviet news agency, asked about the international aspect of the talks with Premier Carlsson, specifically whether the latest Soviet foreign policy initiatives had been discussed.

[Begin Kadar recording] These initiatives were discussed. We assess very highly Sweden's foreign policy and its activity, which I dare say coincides with Hungarian foreign policy activity. We have dealt with these issues in concert. Both sides support freeing the peoples of Europe of nuclear weapons and, as I understood, the Swedes and Hungarians also naturally value the Soviet initiative which provides a near possibility for certain agreements. Well, after Reykjavik, in the wake of the Soviet leadership's initiative, the several initiatives by Gorbachev, and even after Secretary of State Shultz' negotiations in Moscow, the impression of both sides holding negotiations here in Stockholm is that we trust and we see a certain realistic possibility for an agreement on the removal of medium-range nuclear weapons and missiles from Europe as well as on the issue of tactical nuclear weapons.

It appears that there is a certain reality, which is desirable too, that some kind of concrete agreement should take place on these issues, important for the people of all of Europe. [end recording] [passage omitted]

[Veres] Janos Kadar also drew the attention of those interested in our export possibilities to the fact that it was not enough that we can produce industrial and agricultural goods acceptable in Sweden because our competitiveness has been very negatively influenced by the extra 8 to 10 percent customs tariff which exists in this country. The next hosts after the businessmen were King Gustav XVI and Queen Sylvia in the Royal Palace at midday. The royal couple received Janos Kadar in the Blue Salon together with Prime Minister Invmar Carlsson, and their entourages. [passage omitted]

Janos Kadar also met members of the Hungarian community in Stockholm. Finally, there is something in his agenda about which even local protocol experts say is rare even in Sweden; Janos Kadar and the rest of the entourage will spend not only the evening but the night too, at the prime minister's provincial residence. Tomorrow morning from there, they will travel by train to the last scene of their Swedish visit, Goteborg.

Meets Swedish Businessmen

LD222220 Budapest MTI in English 1638 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Stockholm, April 22 (MTI) — After the press conference Janos Kadar met senior representatives of the Swedish Export Council and the Federation of Swedish Wholesalers and Importers at the Grand Hotel in the city of Stockholm. The HSWP general secretary was welcomed by Hans Stahle, president of the board of directors of the Alfa-Laval industrial enterprise, and of the board of directors of the Federation of Swedish Wholesalers and Importers. Hans Stahle stressed that the leaders of Sweden's economic life would like to further develop relations with Hungary. Cooperation between the two countries has been successfully developing, mainly in the field of industry. Thirty Swedish enterprises maintain close contacts with Hungarian partners and six enterprises have established joint ventures in Hungary. Swedish business circles attach great hopes to the further development of business relations and plan to double trade turnover between the two countries. Enterprises are mainly interested in the investment projects financed by the world bank, mainly in agriculture and the food industry.

Expressing thanks for the welcome Janos Kadar said 'We are also interested in the development of economic relations with Sweden, and the related issues have been in the focal point of our talks in Stockholm.' Janos Kadar also spoke of the further development of Hungary's economic management system and said 'it is guaranteed by law, in Hungary that our cooperating partners have security of operation,' and added that cooperation in technical and scientific research would also contribute to the development of Hungarian-Swedish economic relations.

Then the HSWP general secretary answered questions related to Hungary's income from tourism, and to the expansion of export. After the end of the meeting Janos Kadar held a consultation of limited attendance with representatives of the largest Swedish industrial enterprises, including the Ikea timber and furniture concern, the Ericsson electronics enterprises, the Volvo car manufacturer and the Skanska trading enterprises.

Dinner With King

LD222029 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] In the Royal Palace in Stockholm, King Carl-Gustaf XVI and Queen Silvia gave a ceremonial dinner in honor of Janos Kadar. Prior to this, the MSZMP general secretary and member of the Presidential Council met Swedish businessmen. It was emphasized at the talks that the leaders of Sweden's economic life would like to further develop their links with Hungary. Up to now, 30 Swedish enterprises have Hungarian partners, and 6 companies have founded joint enterprises in our homeland. Sweden would like to double the trade between our countries. The interest of enterprises there has been aroused mainly by the investments, financed by the World Bank, which have been realized primarily in the food industry. At the meeting, Janos Kadar said that the further development of economic relations linked to Sweden also corresponded to the interests of our homeland, and this was at the focal point of the Stockholm talks.

Janos Kadar also saw good possibilities in cooperation underway in the field of scientific-technical research.

In his press conference, the general secretary earlier had said his talks with his host Ingvar Carlsson had been friendly, open, and in a good atmosphere.

Meets Leftist Leader

LD222129 Budapest MTI in English 1648 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Stockholm, April 22 (MTI) -- Wednesday afternoon Lars Werner, chairman of the Swedish Left Party-Communists, visited Janos Kadar at his residence. The HSWP general secretary informed the chairman of the Swedish party of his talks in Stockholm, of the experience he had gained during his visit and of Hungarian-Swedish relations. Lars Werner informed Janos Kadar first of all on preparations for the congress of the Left party-Communists to be held late May, and the celebrations that are to take place on the 70th anniversary of the foundation of the party.

In cordial, comradely talks the parties surveyed some major issues of international life and the international communist and labour movement. Janos Kadar and Lars Werner noted the inter-party relations with satisfaction, and expressed the intention to further deepen cooperation.

Delegation Meets Counterparts

LD230516 Budapest MTI in English 2205 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Stockholm, April 22 (MTI) -- On Wednesday afternoon personalities accompanying Janos Kadar held talks with Swedish counterparts. Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi negotiated with Anita Gradin, minister of foreign trade and acting foreign minister, Tibor Melega, deputy minister of foreign trade with Carl Johan Aaberg, state secretary for foreign affairs, and Andras Patko, deputy minister of finance talked with Erik Asbrink state secretary to the Ministry of Finance and with Ingvar Kampradd, owner of the Ikea concern.

Peter Varkonyi and his partner in negotiations primarily reviewed trends in bilateral relations, devoting special attention to the issues of the international situation where cooperation between Hungary and Sweden can contribute to a closer bond in the relations between the two countries. They reiterated that the representatives of the two countries will continue to cooperate at forums of negotiation in advancing the all-European process. At the exchange of views, in a good atmosphere, they concluded with satisfaction that the positions of Hungary and Sweden are identical or closely approximate one another regarding views on the most topical issues in international life and the problems of local hotbeds of crisis.

Andras Patko and Erik Asbrink noted with satisfaction that financial and bank relations between Hungary and Sweden are exemplary in their excellence. They exchanged views on the tax reform being planned in Hungary and on relations between the two countries and the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. It was again confirmed that in recent times Swedish business circles have shown a significant increase in interest in the Hungarian market. At the talks the owner of the Ikea concern raised the idea of opening a department store in Hungary to handle furniture and home furnishings, with manufacture in Hungary through joint venture.

Tibor Melega and Carl Johan Aaberg, at their talks, gave a positive evaluation to economic and trade ties between the two countries. They saw the opportunity for advance through expanding inter-company ties and production cooperation, and the founding of joint ventures. It was pointed out that a major obstacle to expanding commodity turnover, and particularly, to increase Hungarian exports was the 6-8 per cent tariff barrier which Hungarian products face on the Swedish market, when compared to the goods of other countries.

Carlsson Views Cooperation

LD172353 Budapest MTI in English 1646 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Stockholm, April 17 (MTI) -- "Conditions for peace and security in Europe are improving. Hungary and Sweden can actively contribute to promoting the Helsinki process. Stockholm is looking forward to the visit of Janos Kadar with great expectations," said Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson in an interview to Tamas Palos, editor-in-chief of the MTI Hungarian news agency.

The prime minister spoke optimistically about the prospects of Soviet-U.S. relations and European peace and security. Despite the pessimistic statements after the Reykjavik summit, the two great powers have made considerable moves in the directions marked out in Reykjavik, improving conditions to create peace and security on the continent and sign major agreements. However the contribution of every country besides the great powers is required and the success of the Stockholm conference has proved such contribution viable even in the curbing of armament.

It is particularly important that the interested governments could reach agreement on the issue of medium-range missiles, which is also a Swedish interest. Sweden supports the idea of creating a nuclear-free corridor, and considers useful every new relevant initiative, such as the latest Czechoslovak-GDR proposal. The more extensive the dialogue on the subject, the better the chances of agreement.

Sweden is especially active consolidating security in the north, and urges the setting up of a nuclear-free zone in the area.

The zone could be gradually extended to other regions of Europe, in parallel with the growing interest of the concerned countries, in order to subsequently abolish nuclear weapons from the entire world.

The cooperation of European states is also important in preventing a U.S. and Japanese monopoly of high technology and science. This is one of the aims of the "Eureka" scheme in which Sweden sees a means of surpassing U.S. and Japanese levels of technology and a way of ensuring that the European scientific resources be utilized on the continent.

The Swedish prime minister pointed out, "this is also a long-term interest of entire Europe, including Eastern Europe. It would be favourable to exploit this cooperation opportunity through the development of bilateral industrial and trade relations."

To a question of the possibility of Sweden joining the Common Market, the prime minister said a definite no. "Our neutral status would not allow it, as we can only take measures which can be coordinated to our commitments in foreign policy and defence. However, we are striving to extend our present good relations with the Common Market," he said.

A firm background to this foreign policy is the fact that the Social Democratic government has achieved major results since its election victory in 1985, although bourgeois parties bitterly criticized its economic policy. The unemployment rate stands around 2 per cent, inflation is hardly more than 3 per cent and the budget deficit has decreased. Although the rise of industrial investments of 40 per cent in four years, was partly due to external market trends, it was mainly the result of rational production restructuring. "The opposition can put up no acceptable argument against the economic programme of the government," the prime minister said.

Answering questions in the capacity as chairman of the Swedish Social Democratic Labour Party, Ingvar Carlsson pointed out that his party has an interest in the development of relations with European parties and the extension of dialogue in the interest of peace and security. In cooperation with the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party the Swedish Social Democrats also hold this aim.

The relations between Sweden and Hungary are favourable and free of political problems in all fields and on all levels. Hungary is one of the states with which Sweden exchanges the largest number of delegations. "The present chances for progress are good. This is one reason why I am looking forward to personally meeting Janos Kadar whom I consider a great European statesman. I am convinced that his visit will be an important station in the development of relations," the Swedish prime minister concluded in his statement.

KADAR, LOSONCZI, LAZAR SEND TELEGRAM TO HONECKER

AU221415 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Apr 87 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP; Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers:

Esteemed comrades:

We convey most cordial thanks to you on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council, and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, of our working people, and on our own behalf for the greetings and congratulations sent to us on the occasion of the 42th anniversary of Hungary's liberation.

We notice with pleasure and satisfaction that cooperation is developing favorably and in a lively manner in all spheres in the spirit of our relations and our common ideas and goals.

We take this opportunity to wish you, dear comrades, good health and further successes in strengthening the cooperation between our countries and the friendship between our peoples as well as in the struggle for peace and social progress.

Janos Kadar
Pal Losonczy
Gyorgy Lazar

NEMETH MEETS USSR'S LIGACHEV ON ARRIVAL

LD222109 Budapest MTI in English 2034 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Budapest, April 22 (MTI) -- Yegor Ligachev, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, secretary of the Central Committee arrived in Budapest Wednesday evening on invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Present at Budapest's Ferihegy Airport to welcome him were Karoly Nemeth, deputy general of the HSWP, Istvan Petrovski head of the party and mass organizations department of the Central Committee and Istvan Oszi, deputy head of the Foreign Relations Department of the Central Committee. Also present was Boris Stukalin, ambassador of the USSR to Hungary.

PRICE CHAIRMAN VIEWS ECONOMIC IMPACT OF INCREASES

LD171333 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1910 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Interview with State Secretary Bela Szikszai, chairman of the National Material and Price Office, by unidentified presenter on "Background Discussion" program in Budapest, date not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Presenter] Good evening. The subject of our program tonight is the price increases and their economic impact. We will be unwrapping packages: First, that package known since the beginning of the week -- the price increases and accompanying measures.

Then the package of expectations and the foreseeable conditions and circumstances that accompany these measures. Finally, that greater package which, if possible, must be disseminated as widely and in as great detail as possible, of which these measures form a part.

Our studio guest is Bela Szikszai, state secretary, chairman of the National Material and Price Office.

I would like to talk to you in your different capacities tonight, and about the unwrapping of the first package, as the chairman of the Price Office. Why were these measures introduced now?

[Szikszai] This question is broad and complex, and to answer it, we must look back at all costs at least briefly, to the achievements and economic processes of 1986.

[Presenter] To look back, let us look at this table, which might offer useful information. So here we can see, with the figures of 1985 taken as 100 percent, what the planned internal consumption was, and what the actual figure was. To look at the second column, a growth of 3.2 percent was planned; the actual figure was 0.2, 0.1 percent. In consumption, instead of the planned 2.7 percent growth, it was about 1 percent; in investments, instead of the planned 2.9 percent, the actual figure was 1 or 2 percent. What is the result of all this?

[Szikszai] Above all, the result is that all the aforementioned indicators are above 100, therefore showing growth. Altogether, this means that all the factors of internal consumptions, both consumption and investments, have risen.

The other side of the picture, production, is also connected to this. Production fell rather below plan; it also increased, but to a lesser degree than we planned. Finally, a situation developed that, compared to the plan, the harmony of production, performance, and internal consumption disintegrated.

This was unfavorable from several points of view. It was unfavorable because -- perhaps we will talk about this in a different connection -- it stimulated the upsurge of wages, incomes. But it was also unfavorable because internal consumption took away important goods based on foreign trade. As a result, this overconsumption which developed in 1986, at least compared to performances, had an unfavorable effect on the realization of one of our most important aims, the growth of foreign trade, export. In practice, in 1986, our exports did not increase. At the same time, imports continued to increase quite significantly. Changes in exchange rates worsened our situation. These changes occurred between the capitalist currencies. As a result, very discernible, dangerous focal points developed in our economic situation.

Among these dangerous focal points is, first and foremost, foreign trade, the balance of exports and imports. It is known that we planned a goods turnover surplus, we planned a surplus of exports. Instead of this, a deficit, import surplus developed. Furthermore, our debts grew unfavorably to a rather significant degree. The debt situation was not only unfavorably affected by this development of foreign trade turnover, but also by the fact that we lost in the changes in exchange rates. This became the second dangerous focal point, and through the effects of all this, the state budget closed the year with a very large deficit.

[Presenter] Now the fact that this came about in April: Is that connected in some way with having to wait until the first quarter of the year had passed, and the economic indicators of the first quarter had either reinforced or contradicted a certain tendency?

[Szikszai] Yes, as the basic reply to what had to be done was given by the plan for 1987. This is the focus of our activities today, too. The way a year begins is also very significant regarding what further measures are needed. Now, two things must be mentioned. The first is that the performance of the last quarter of last year was much less satisfactory than usual toward the end of the year. Somehow, I would say, the Hungarian economy, over many years, performs in the fourth quarter in the way it should have done throughout the whole year.

[Presenter] Why has this tendency now changed?

[Szikszai] There were several reasons, ranging from import restrictions, to market and foreign market restrictions, and to the fact that the economy cannot be invigorated so much in a short period that it would be capable of peak performance. The fourth quarter, therefore, did not live up to expectations.

This also means that the plan — because it counted on a higher fourth quarter performance than this — judged the starting situation as more favorable than it actually became.

[Presenter] What were the first 3 months of this year like?

[Szikszai] It is known that January began very badly. There was unfavorable weather, production difficulties, problems in electricity supply, and so on. Very valuable days were lost at the start. This continued, in fact, until February. The economy, not just because of the weather, cooled down to a great extent. Performance began to rise with great difficulty. It seemed that continuous measures were needed, which could not be postponed...

[Presenter, interrupting] And what we are talking about now is one of these.

[Szikszai] Yes. We are talking here about a concept which is part of a broad package of measures.

[Presenter] We will speak later about this concept, more precisely, about the other parts of this package. Someone also said to me that it was, in fact, not only an economic decision, but an issue of a special kind of etiquette because when we declare a wage freeze with one side of our mouth, it is not proper to declare price increases with the other side of our mouth during this time period. Is it true?

[Szikszai] It is true. We planned for 1987 a 7 percent growth in the consumer price level on a societal scale. Figuring among these and among our plans were measures such as the one we have just taken. Now the question is, was it a decent thing to increase the prices of basic consumer items amid such circumstances, when we restricted the outlay of wages and incomes, with a social consensus? In essence, we froze them in the first quarter.

[Presenter] The answer was in the timing.

[Szikszai] It was unequivocally no to the basics. [as heard] For this reason, apart from the otherwise somewhat delayed increase in coffee prices, the January measures extended only to consumer servicing measures, which had a small impact. In overall effect, their scale was not too large and we postponed the fundamental, large step — the rise in meat prices — which is the largest part of this package, until after we lifted the restriction on wage increases.

[Presenter] We have now reached concrete matters and the second question, why: Why have the prices of these goods increased?

[Szikszai] Allow me to speak, first and foremost, about meat because it is the measure that has the greater impact.

[Presenter] Before we speak about this and involve ourselves with meat, let us look at a diagram which — taking the previous year as 100, that is, taking 1980 as 100 — looks primarily at 1981 and shows trends in price increases. At first glance, what can be gathered from these three lines?

[Szikszai] As a matter of fact, two things: One is that it can be followed, from 1981, when central consumer price measures occurred. Outstanding from this viewpoint...

[Presenter, interrupting] 1984.

[Szikszai] Just 3 years ago in January 1984, there were consumers price measures of a similar magnitude.

[Presenter] And the smaller movements, let us say, in 1981, 1982, and 1985?

[Szikszai] Actually, in 1981 and 1986 it emerged from a shift in the selection-makeup, as the population's consumption became more exacting. The part of more valuable and higher priced products increased, and the price index accurately reflects this. The smaller price changes should not be regarded as reflecting quantitative growth, but rather, I would say qualitative growth.

[Presenter] Meat is heavily subsidized. Therefore, is there a reduction of this subsidy in the price increase?

[Szikszai] That is true. When the government organs and the organ of party leadership decided on a long-term price projection, it was established that the prices of most goods should adapt to justified expenses and costs. We included here most basic foods. I could also say that the social policy goal and range of effect of prices gradually decreases according to the long-term projection. We maintain a heavy subsidy only in areas where there is an unequivocal direct hit, and it serves this sole objective very palpably — for example, milk. We encourage the production of milk with purchase prices, and we encourage its consumption by maintaining a considerable subsidy in the long term.

We regard meat and most basic foods as areas where we intend to reduce the price subsidy to zero. That is, the state is neutral. The consumer should pay for the costs in the price. The state does not want to accumulate, it does not want to realize a purchase tax in the price of this. Quite a large subsidy has accumulated over the years in meat. Allow me to mention one particular year. In 1984, after the mentioned, large, striking price measure, for example, the price subsidy of pork decreased to 11 percent.

[Presenter] From what, if you remember it?

[Szikszai] From 30 percent. Then, by 1986, this again went above 20 percent; specifically, it increased to 25 percent. In the case of beef, the 25 percent subsidy increased to 35 percent in 3 years; in the case of chicken, to 37 percent, which means that we assisted some one-third of the purchases with state subsidies.

[Presenter] I understand from your comments that you have scarcely reached the end of the list. Therefore, there are still a significant number of goods subsidies which you would like to limit or completely terminate. Can something be said about this?

[Szikszai] Yes. This is also part of the long-term projection. Like every such measure taken, in relation to living standards and economic circumstances, it is expected that such measures will be taken gradually, in the foreseeable future, with other products, from building materials to children's clothing, but in a manner that will fit into the living standard policy plans to the concerned period; it should not thwart them. And in cases where previous social welfare goals were markedly served, we should mobilize other tools of social policy. For example, if the cessation of the subsidy on children's clothing were to occur sometime...

[Presenter] That is, a price increase...

[Szikszai] Put more simply, price increase, then family allowances would have to be raised by this same amount. Our goal is not that children should not be able to clothe themselves as previously, but that they should feel that it costs this much, and the state makes it perceptibly known that it supports this goal, because it has raised the family allowance.

[Presenter] However, the price of another group of products has also been raised. What has been said so far does not apply to it. I am thinking of alcoholic beverages. What was the goal here?

[Szikszai] This was a measure with a different goal. Actually, I would like to highlight two goals. One is an increase in the budget's revenues. The budgetary situation is known; not the first, but a noteworthy reason for the measures was that they should help to balance the budget. They should either increase its revenues or reduce its outlays. In the case of meat, a reduction of the budget's outlays had a role; here, a growth of the budget revenues figured.

[Presenter] What have been your experiences regarding previous price increases of alcohol? Has consumption decreased? And if so, for how long? That is, when did the pendulum swing back? At what point did people's pockets get accustomed to the higher prices?

[Szikszai] That is interesting, because for example the increase in the price of alcoholic beverages in previous years did not particularly affect consumption. In fact, alcohol consumption increased quite vigorously, so much so that, unfortunately, we are in a very distinguished place in the world. We have achieved a placing on the podium in the area of alcohol consumption per capita. Last year's measure took the consumers' prices to a level — this measure took place in April of last year — where alcohol consumption began to decrease palpably and, it appears, not temporarily.

This is the case, at least, with officially purchased alcohol, since, taking the second, third, and fourth quarters together, the decrease in consumption was nearly 10 percent, compared to the same period of the previous year, and it is now continuing.

[Presenter] You mentioned an interesting phrase — that of officially purchased alcohol. Does that now mean that the quantity of home-distilled alcohol will increase?

[Szikszai] I fear that it will, and that such an effect already exists. It is very difficult to follow, and statistics do not reflect it. I can say that is not so good, in that certainly the decrease in alcohol consumption is not so large; but in the case of the consumption of purchased alcohol, which now really has a high price level, it appears that we have achieved a lasting trend of reduction.

[Presenter] To put it in a non-literary manner: If you have added another shovelful to this measure, is an even longer lasting decline expected?

[Szikszai] Yes.

[Presenter] Then what will happen with the budget revenues?

[Szikszai] The budget's revenues will grow — asymmetrically, to the extent that we have raised prices, because although consumption among the masses [word indistinct] and the growth of the budget's revenues will lessen, it appears that the budget's revenues will increase by 2.5 to 3 billion forints.

[Presenter] At the end of this first package, a dual question remains: How much of this year's planned price hikes does this present price increase constitute? Although I know this is not a good expression, with this, how much do we have off our hands?

[Szikszai] Yes. The first, small package of central price increases, as I have mentioned, took place in January. The social effect of this on the consumers' price increase on a social scale, is 0.4 percent.

[Presenter] Not quite a half percent.

[Szikszai] Not quite a half percent. This present measure of ours is much larger as far as impact: It raises the consumers' price level by 1.8 percent, so that taking into account the central price measures' reactions expected for the entire year, we estimate that the price-raising impact of central price measures is roughly 2.2 percent.

[Presenter] The final question in this package is whether the 7 percent price increase indicated in the plan can be kept.

[Szikszai] I have to say no. It cannot be kept, and in fact, I might refer back to what I said regarding last year's performance. A difficult situation has arisen whereby if incomes that are not covered by performances flow out, we will be compelled, because of necessity, to draw back these incomes with the means of price policy. Therefore, it appears...

[Presenter] We know that it is not the best, it is not the only, and it is not the most healthy manner...

[Szikszai] Indeed, we consider it to be expressly bad. It is not a goal of ours, not a requirement that we take such measures in the direction of balance. I believe that the main direction of action must be found in another area, as must its means, but it is temporarily conceivable in a situation of necessity, even if we know that the social effect of this is not good, and it is not exemplary. So I would say that we would take such measures only if necessary, not with planned and premeditated objectives.

[Presenter] Let me say goodbye to the chairman of the price office, and greet the leading economic politician who for some time has worked in the Central Committee on elaborating economic policy, for the opening of the second package.

[Szikszai] We are moving in several directions, and our expectations are multidirectional. If I think of consumer prices alone, the consumer price measures in themselves should by all means have a favorable effect on the state of the budget, on the side of revenues and outlays alike.

[Presenter] Does this mean that the budget outlays will decrease, and the budget revenues will increase?

[Szikszai] Yes. The two examples show this. In the case of meat, the outlays decrease; with alcohol, the revenues increase. That was one of our goals, along with serving social policy, consumption, and other goals. However, it must be admitted that it had a goal of (helping) the budget.

The other outcome expected of this is that exports should not have such a (drawing off) effect. While domestic consumption remains the same, export goods funds should be freed, and thereby help the foreign trade balance.

[Presenter] Let us stop here for a minute and turn back to meat. News has spread that it is increasingly difficult for us to sell meat abroad. So more and more meat remains here at home. At the same time, we increase prices. People do not understand it.

[Szikszai] The picture here requires greater nuances. On the one hand, it is true that there are marketing problems. However, we nevertheless must create a foreign trade balance. If we are unable to achieve the planned prices in our foreign market sales, then we must produce the currency we need with greater quantities.

[Presenter] So we must sell more meat in order to get the same amount of hard currency.

[Szikszai] The other thing that pertains to this more nuanced picture is that our measures have not had an identical effect on different types of meat. I think the dear viewers have noticed when shopping that in the case of meats and meat preparations, the prices of higher-quality, better-selected types have increased more. These are sold better on foreign markets, their export is more economic. We have genuine marketing problems with meat if we sell a slaughtered half pig, or a quarter of a cattle.

[Presenter] At the level of very low processing...

[Szikszai] The higher the level of processing, the more valuable it is. The more packaged, the more it satisfies high requirements, the more economically we are able to export it, and this qualitatively improves it.

[Presenter] Thus the consumer is a little bit diverted from the goods which are more highly processed, i.e. from the consumption of better processed products. But is the producer focusing on it, or is it a different measure?

[Szikszai] That is a different package of measures because he senses via the consumer price itself that it cannot be sold for that much at home. In this respect, he sees that he should seek another avenue. This avenue — and naturally we want this — should be export. However, in itself this consumer-related measure is not sufficient. There is a need to introduce steps and measures in other areas of economic policy in the future.

[Presenter] Before we turn our attention to the consequences of these measures on the standard of living, that is, the effects of the price rises, I would like you to comment on the indexes of living standards which we are looking at now.

[Szikszai] The living standard indexes are in the first column which, at the average wage-consumer price, shows that the real income of the population, the real wage per capita, too, has risen. It has risen under circumstances when results lagged behind plans. It is necessary to add one factor here — that a loss on prices on a scale that has not been experienced for years has been suffered by us on the international markets, i.e. our output was unable to realize income in the world price market — not to the full extent. Practically no growth has occurred while the real wage, real income — as we can clearly see — has grown. We did not promise that it would grow; what we promised was that it would stay on level. Therefore, an overfulfillment took place here. Well, data of the plane for 1987 contain a certain change in trend. The income outflow will be more moderate...

[Presenter] Instead of the 2.5 percent growth, the planned growth is 5.5 percent, which is the uppermost line...

[Szikszai] It is the uppermost line regarding incomes. We are forced, owing to our domestic situation, to break the trend which has gone on for the past 3 years -- the trend of reducing the consumer price level's growth rate. Here is another brief list of figures; in 1984 8.3 percent, in 1985 7.0 percent, while last year 5.3 per cent, in other words...

[Presenter] So if you look at this table again, what you can see is that regarding consumer price change in the 1987 plan, one should really put a plus sign next to the figure 107, this is how it should be...

[Szikszai] Yes, it is the plan...

[Presenter] That is, what we spoke about earlier that we probably would not be able to keep to it, but we would exceed it...

[Szikszai] We shall exceed it, and this seven will be more.

[Presenter] Now, if we are not looking at such a general table, for after all people are not interested in generalities -- but if we look as to how these things have shaped up in respect to social classes and strata, we shall soon see this table... then, again taking last year as 100, we are seeing the 1985 and 1986 indexes. This is a rather homogeneous, little-changing list of figures.

[Szikszai] Yes, this is the case: Statistics show a few percentage difference regarding individual strata in terms of changes in the consumer price index. This partially points to the fact that the population's consumption has no great gaps, that the composition of consumption does not diverge in fundamentals or in scale and therefore its effects are very similar regarding the individual strata of the population...

[Presenter, interrupting] Although it must be added that while it is very similar looking at this table, those who are in the particular strata or groups feel -- in the decisive majority -- that they have a worse deal than their neighbor. Why is this the case?

[Szikszai] It is the case because, for example, the price index of a family is not really motivated by the family's membership in one of the strata. To some extent it does influence it because, if for example, the family has a household plot, which it works in addition to working in a factory, then obviously what it produces is greater. It does not buy that much less [word indistinct] but it makes up for only a proportion of even 1 percent. What really influences the family price index is the number of children, and how many old-age pensioners are in the family, i.e. those persons whose possibilities to increase their income are limited. In other words, it is the composition of the family, the size of the family, which causes the greatest divergence in family incomes and in the development of the standard of living.

[Presenter] You mentioned families with children and old-age pensioners. The countermeasures or the accompanying measures that came along with the price increases this time -- as has been so nicely put -- why did these affect those whom it has affected and why the way it did? For example, why by 80 forints instead of 140 forints, i.e. the sale and the objective?

[Szikszai] Regarding the objective, as I already mentioned, the state's financial situation or the state budget taken fully is not such that it would be able to generally compensate the population for a price increase on such a large scale. However, I already mentioned that from the output aspect this has not seemed to be justified either. Therefore, the income countermeasures were not offered to those who live on wages or salaries. Those who were affected by these measures are actually old-age pensioners, mothers on maternity leave receiving a maternity allowance, those on scholarship grants, and others. Regarding these people, what the guideline was in respect to the size of the measure was that as far as possible, their consumption should not severely decrease to a noticeable extent. We did not want it to rise; that was not the reason we gave 60 forints — in the case of those over 70 a 40 forint-supplement — so that they would be able to buy more meat for this amount, but so that they could be able to buy as much meat as they had before.

[Presenter] My feeling is that in the past 30 minutes, we really have been speaking about a smaller piece of the pie, about those prices and consequences, which are directly related to central authority and that are guided by the center. There is, however, a huge grey area — or should I call it lighter than that — the free price goods categories. Can these be controlled, and if so, tell me how and in what way they change the picture you just depicted?

[Szikszai] It is really true: A larger proportion — nearly two-thirds — of the consumer goods are in the free price category. This is a proportion that has been consciously created in our system of economic direction. We hope that the role of the market and the participants of the market should have input in everything, which includes the development of prices as well, and we want the prices to be decided by the market place. Well, the planning of the free prices is very difficult, it always is very difficult because it is influenced by 100 factors: weather and the development of yields in agriculture, or world market prices, by occasionally extraordinary events, like for example, the Chernobyl disaster last year, and several other factors. This is very difficult to plan for, and, let me add, it is very difficult to control these phenomena. The other area is that it reacts very sensitively to the changes of economic regulators. If taxes increase, if the amount of money taken away from enterprises grows, then the enterprise tries to regain its former income [words indistinct] the enterprise has often thousands of ideas on methods to justify increasing prices. Sometimes we need to give in — indeed, regarding free prices we must, so to speak, carry out a battle on two fronts, because the justified price increases — according to our practice and conviction, must not be prevented. It is in the pricing where things that must be decided by prices must be decided [as heard]; firms must not be forced to react to such a measure by covert price hikes, by creating shortages and situations of scarcity. In other words, there is, let me use this expression, a healthy change of product, a healthy price increase, which is in the interest of the consumer as, well, ultimately, to the extent that he is able to exchange his money for goods that are more modern and more fashionable.

[Presenter] And even more so if there is real competition in the area of free prices, which, by the way, regulates the free price better on occasions than any idea coming from the center.

[Szikszai] It regulates with more surety. No office, apparatus exists which could better control and decide upon the justification for a price rise than that partner or competitor that produces this very same product.

[Presenter] Now you say, that the consumer gets a good deal on occasions but what do you say if I put to you this model according to which the firm is more directed toward reasoning the price of its free price goods because its income would then be bigger: the firm will get a good deal; the state budget too will get a good deal because the greater the firm's income the greater the amount of money the budget can take away from it while the consumer is the only one to really suffer.

[Szikszai] Yes, well the free price does not really mean such a free shaping of the price. We do try to keep it under control by reasonable means. This control has tools, which have been well developed and are for example, that in a legally proclaimed circle the changes of the prices of goods — regardless of the fact that they are in the free price category — must be compulsorily reported. We often suspend these price increases, we study the justification for them and we come to an agreement with the firm seeking a price increase as to what is approximately realistic or permissible. In certain cases when we learn in the course of our price checks — we carry out several thousands of price checks, and if we take into account the price-checking activities of the local authorities as well, it comes to a scale of six-digit figures — about unjustified price increases we severely punish these. The punishment ranges from disciplinary punishment to economic fines and compensation to the consumer. We punish them in many ways if unjustified price increases are undertaken. In other words it is not completely free and it really extends to the private sector just as well as to the prices of the local market factors and to the enterprise price endeavors and central...

[Presenter] Have we been speaking so far about an isolated, once and for all, let me use the word, 'emergency measure' or about a conscious part of a comprehensive economic policy concept?

[Szikszai] Undoubtedly it is the latter which is at issue here, but in connection with one of the earlier questions I have already mentioned that it is not a requirement but rather a consequence that we are forced to introduce a price increase on such a scale, and that we try to regulate in such a way, post facto, a portion of the incomes which were not earned by output. This is not the requirement. The requirement is what has been appearing in our plans for years — this is the motto of both our 5-year as well as our annual plan — that we increase output, we favorably change the structural production of the economy, that we should change this, that our international competitiveness should increase on this basis, on a higher technological basis. In other words these are the requirements.

[Presenter] In other words the road laid down is unchanged but it would be timely to change vehicles.

[Szikszai] This is precisely the issue. If for nothing else this change is needed as a result of the increasing power of the forces of circumstance in our situation. Therefore I would say that the 1987 plan itself and the accompanying, well thought out, and multifaceted program of action and series of measures serve in totality, brings into motion such tools — has already partly brought into motion because we have already done....

[Presenter, interrupting] Please list some of the things which are part of this concept, already operating, and some measures which we will meet in the future. Really only just list these as chapter headings.

[Szikszai] In these, too, it is possible to detect some kind of blocks of measures. A part of these steps serves foreign trade, the expansion of export, and the creation of a balance in external trade. It was because of the interest from this that within 6 months we devalued the forint twice by 8 percent each time, which means that the exporter gets this much more on average for, lets say, \$1 or Dm1. It is an export incentive. Then we have introduced measures, which we will gradually expand this year. We put out tenders among enterprises for expanding export. Here the state provides certain support to the firm in order to create conditions for expanding exports while the firm, in return, undertakes [to deliver] a surplus export and an economic surplus. We make these firms compete in this regard and the most economic one receives these terms.

[Presenter] In other areas, for instance apart from exports.

[Szikszai] The other area relates to structural production. Here I only want to refer to the central development programs, and the World Bank developments. However, there is another side to it. The question is not only always the increase and expansion of new products and product structures, but something needs to be stopped too. A series of steps regarding this, which is still ahead of us in most parts, will be introduced. [the firms] which in 1986 made a loss -- and what's more if they have been loss-making for years -- will be very strictly subjected to the financial restructuring process, and in justified cases to the liquidation process. This has begun, and it will soon receive the required publicity too. It is again, a thing, which has figured in our plans but in regard to regressing we have advanced very little. Now, because we are being forced to, the administration has taken the stance very determinedly that it should be carried out consistently. The third package or block I would say is the financial measures, because for such a plan, a situation of a very thrifty financial management -- let me use the word, scarcity -- of money is needed. Last year it occurred that short term credits, which were granted a little lightheartedly, finally had to be withdrawn. The state budget introduced strict measures of saving regarding budgetary institutions. It sealed the budget reserves and introduced, in a similar vein, a general wide-ranging series of measures of thriftiness.

I would mention only in the fourth place the measures which have been introduced in the area of consumption, wages, and the area of prices. I would say that the main aim of these measures is not the consumption, wages, and prices, but the series of measures, which I listed in the three categories earlier. Our objective is not consumption, but we cannot take exception in the area of consumption either regarding requirements imposed on the entire economy.

[Presenter] Thank you very much for the discussion.

BRIEFS

GASPAR HONORED -- Budapest, April 16 -- Sandor Gaspar, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party CC Political Bureau, Hungarian trade union leader and president of the World Federation of Trade Unions, received a commandery with the Star of the Order of Merit for People's Poland from the hands of PUWP CC Political Bureau member and head of the All-Poland Trade Union Alliance OPZZ Alfred Miodowicz at a ceremony in the Polish Embassy here today. The distinction was conferred by the Polish Council of State to mark Gaspar's 70th birthday and in recognition of his outstanding merits and great personal contribution to consolidating friendship between Poland and Hungary. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1330 GMT 16 Apr 87 LD]

U.S. EMBASSY OFFICIAL ACCUSED OF 'ESPIONAGE'

PAP Reports Urban Conference

LD221750 Warsaw PAP in English 1637 GMT 22 Apr 87

[By Leszek Kubiak and Miroslaw Luniewski, headlined "Minister Urban on:"]

[Text] Warsaw, April 21 — Wojciech Jaruzelski visit to Moscow, Urban's misrepresented statements in Sweden, ex-Colonel Ryszard Kuklinski, captured red-handed of an America spy, detention of two Danes photographing military installations in Koszalin Voivodship, publication of Lech Walesa's autobiography in France, Walesa's trip to Italy, Polish and Soviet political intentions to remove blank spots from the history of mutual relations, Canadian external affairs minister's scheduled visit to Poland, powdered milk for Bangladesh, abortive launch of a ship and radioactivity level. These dominated today's news conference by Government Spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban.

Jaruzelski's Moscow Visit [subhead]

"Wojciech Jaruzelski returned from Moscow at 10:00 this morning, expressing great satisfaction over the course of the visit. It was a very important visit, as was reflected in both leaders' respective addresses containing, inter alia, elements significant for mutual relations," Urban said.

"The declaration signed by Jaruzelski and Gorbachev is an act of tremendous significance, both of its content and spirit.

"During this talks at the Kremlin, Jaruzelski said Polish communists wanted to show through the visit that they were working on the same frequency as the Soviet communists. That meant the convergence of the respective processes of change in each country," Urban told the conference.

Distortions of Statements in Sweden [subhead]

Taking issue with Western press reports that he had withdrawn what he had said in Sweden about the second stage of the economic reform, the spokesman told the conference the insinuations were refuted by a recent publication by RZECZPOSPOLITA daily of a draft of the reform's second stage.

Ryszard Kuklinski [subhead]

Urban also made a statement on ex-Colonel Ryszard Kuklinski, saying in part:

"Kuklinski was a long-time, very well-paid U.S. spy. He is a traitor of his Polish motherland and was sentenced to death in absentia.

"Now all of a sudden, six years after they had taken him out of Poland, Kuklinski's principles have reached for the name of their used agent, which has turned out a useful front for a text broadcast by Radio Free Europe. How come that Kuklinski, who was told to remain silent for so long, now has resurrected?"

"Poland has seen progressing internal political stability. The opponents of socialism have a sense of defeat and lack of major social support. They are in a stalemate and are unable to state their programmatic reasons. The country is calmly and seriously preparing for a papal visit," Urban said.

"Poland is swiftly restoring its international position, and its authorities have become a valued partner for governments the world over. Momentous changes taking place in the USSR have added depth and new glamour to the Polish-Soviet relations, increasing mutual respect, understanding and partnerlike cooperation.

"It is for these reasons that right at this moment, the U.S. intelligence has decided to prepare its own version of the events of 1980 and 1981 in a way designed to incite anti-Soviet sentiments and inculcate the Polish people with mistrust of their state leadership and Armed Forces.

"A similar characteristic of the aims behind the Kuklinski interview has been given by Radio BBC.

"The course of events has clearly confirmed that the December 1981 decision was a sovereign Polish move designed to prevent a ruin of the economy, disintegration of the state and threat of a fratricidal conflict.

"The progress of national agreement, including several amnesties and democratic reforms in the years 1982-87, give a lie [as received] to Kuklinski's claims about the rule of foreign puppets conspiring on when and what sort of reprisals and slayings to stage against honest citizens," Urban said.

Capture of American Spy [subhead]

Concerning the capture of a U.S. spy, Urban said:

"Some American diplomats accredited in Warsaw have caused a serious incident which disturbs the process of improvement of the Polish-American relations. It is to our regret, as the American side had declared a policy of gradual steps toward normalization of mutual relations, while it has made a step backwards.

"On April 18 at 21:55, second secretary in the U.S. Embassy's political section Albert Mueller was apprehended while he was passing spy equipment, intelligence orders, cipher tables and dollars to a Polish citizen.

"The Interior Ministry's counter-intelligence service caught the U.S. diplomat red-handed.

"The Polish counter-intelligence service had long before established the full list of members of the intelligence unit at the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw, and has noted their number has recently markedly increased.

"Albert Mueller arrived in Poland as a diplomat in April 1985. Ten years earlier he had lived in Poland as a University of California student of Eastern European history. He stayed in Poland on a scholarship from September 1975 till May 1976. He penetrated the intellectual circle of the political opposition then shaping up."

"This time, as a U.S. intelligence agent, though officially a diplomat, he maintained contacts with such people as Klemens Szaniawski, Bronislaw Geremek, Janusz Onyszkiewicz or Magdalena Sokolowska.

"I could cite more names with scientific honours, but these will do," Urban said, adding that Mueller's "intelligence activities covered at the same time questions of Poland's defence and cooperation with illegal political structures.

"He collected technical data on military radars and rocket jamming systems as well as personal make-up of clandestine 'solidarity' boards of different levels and their plans to disrupt May Day parades, the use of infrared and microwave jamming devices in aircraft and research into new designs for Soviet helicopters as well as possibilities to provoke strikes at some factories.

"His interest in the existence of persons paying dues to secret links of the 'solidarity' was coupled to obtaining data on research on a new model of assault helicopter and 9 M-117 rocket laser-guidance system.

"I could actually give you more details on Mr Mueller's spying interests and orders he passed to his Polish agent. I can also show you a video film that has registered the U.S. intelligence representative's meeting with a spy and the moment of the apprehension and identification of the American who turned out a U.S. diplomat," Urban told the conference.

"The U.S. authorities display a spy-mania of a kind towards representatives and authorities of socialist countries. Yet the U.S. maintains in the socialist countries, including Poland, numerous intelligence teams and recruit new Kuklinskis, although the agent met by Mr Mueller was not military.

"U.S. intelligence agents combine illegal interests in Poland's defences with overt and covert contacts with internal opponents of the socialist Polish state in order to have influence on the activities of the so-called opposition. They also give the appearances of political contacts to their intelligence contacts with people like Mr Geremek or Onyszkiewicz.

"Poland wants improved relations with the U.S. and is actively seeking to normalize them. A trend for improved relations, which has been taking shape recently, reflects the tradition-sanctioned friendship between our nations, facilitates international detente, is in line with the interests of the Polish state and, as can be believed, also of the United States.

"But the substance of the Polish-American relations remains sensitive and fragile after a long period of a total impasse. Hence it is easy to seriously harm these relations. Only a handful of real moves in the positive direction have been made by the U.S. Administration towards improved relations with Poland, when the trend has been impaired."

"The activities of some American diplomats, incompatible with the diplomatic status and the aim of work declared by the U.S. Embassy -- improved Polish-American relations -- threaten to disturb the process," Urban said, adding that he regretted the fact.

"As I know, on April 21 the Foreign Ministry filed a sharp protest over the affair. The U.S. Embassy said that Albert Mueller had left Poland on April 19."

"We hope that the U.S. authorities will draw appropriate conclusions from that unpleasant affair and abandon unlawful moves which harm our mutual relations," the spokesman said.

Urban's statement was followed by a video film showing the apprehension, questioning and release of Albert Mueller. He was collected by U.S. Embassy's Air Attache E. Motyka who declared Mueller was a U.S. diplomat.

Answering a series of questions connected with the affair, Urban said the investigation was continuing and refused to give the name of the person to whom Mueller had passed spying materials.

Mueller was not declared persona non grata, because he had left Poland on April 19, before the Foreign Ministry raised the matter with the U.S. Embassy, Urban said.

He noted that Mueller's apprehension was not a pure co-incidence, as observation had shown he had had various secret meetings on back-streets and other such places around Warsaw.

"In that situation, was he really a diplomat?" Urban asked.

Detention of Two Danes [subhead]

Urban told the conference two Danish nationals were detained April 19 while they were photographing military installations in the Koszalin Voivodship in north western Poland.

Walesa's Autobiography [subhead]

Asked to comment on planned publication in France of Lech Walesa's autobiography, Urban recalled that in an interview granted Oriana Fallaci for publication in CORRIERE DELLA SERA Walesa had said he had never read a single book in his life.

"This is the first time since Homer that someone who has never read anything has written a book," the spokesman said.

Walesa's Trip to Italy [subhead]

Replying to a question, Urban reiterated that the shipyards management had refused Walesa a leave for a trip to Italy and said he could obtain a leave and passport in August.

Granting leave in an unscheduled time is for the management a reluctance to treat any of the employees in a privileged way under pressure from outside, Urban said.

Removal of Blank Spots [subhead]

Asked if a different approach to events from the history of relations between Poland and the USSR can be expected, Minister Urban said that sentences quoted by the asking journalist from the Polish-Soviet declaration were clear and defined intentions and stated for the first time in history that there were blank spots in mutual relations and dramatic moment in our common past. These are topics for historians and we will see how they will perform their task. The bilateral political intention is beyond doubt, said Urban.

Visit of Canadian Minister [subhead]

In his reply to a question concerning expectations pinned on the visit of Canadian External Affairs Minister Joe Clark to Poland at the beginning of May, Urban said the programme of the visit embraced talks on international bilateral issues and that the Polish Government hoped that it would contribute to the development of mutual relations in the political and economic spheres.

Powdered Milk [subhead]

Asked about new developments in the case of Polish powdered milk for Bangladesh, Urban stated: "Polish experts were denied the possibility to examine the milk in Bangladesh and returned home. The Polish milk was admitted to exports on EEC regulations (370 bq per one kilogramme). The Bangladesh Government set its own limit of 300 bq.

"Searching for a final and mutually acceptable solution, the Polish side expressed its readiness to appeal to the International Atomic Energy Agency or the World Health Organization to verify the scientific methodology of conducting tests of radiation, applied in examining Polish milk.

"From what we know, the Bangladesh Government accepted our offer. I hope that all disagreements will be removed this way and that the incident will not disturb the hitherto well developing trade cooperation with Bangladesh."

Abortive Launching [subhead]

Asked about the causes of a breakdown during a recent launching of a ship in the Gdansk shipyard, Urban said that a commission has so far not found them. Malfunctioning of a locking lever was the probable cause of the mishap, said Urban, adding that there was no evidence of intentional action.

Level of Radiation [subhead]

Replying to one of the questions, the Polish Government spokesman said that no increased radiation was recorded in Poland between March 9 and 15, in contrast to reports of Western mass media.

More on Film Details

LD230846 Warsaw PAP in English 0016 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 22 -- At today's press conference by Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban reporters were shown a video film shot by Interior Ministry services while apprehending Albert Mueller following his spying activity in Poland.

The film shows Mueller's meeting with an agent followed by their apprehension by employees of the Polish counter-intelligence service. Next, the film shows Mueller in Warsaw's internal affairs office identified as a U.S. diplomatic employee. Among the things passed on by Mueller to the agent and placed in a black bag with hidden pockets security service officers have found computer discs, plans showing the spots where future contacts were to take place, ciphers and instructions.

Another shot shows the arrival of the air attache of the U.S. Embassy, Col. Motyka, who recognizes Mueller and confirms that he is a U.S. diplomat. Motyka is also being asked whether he could explain how it came to this that spying materials and accessories were found on an American diplomat. Motyka says he knows nothing, and all he knows is that Mueller is their diplomat. The representative of the American Embassy is told that the objects found on Mueller will remain at the disposal of the Polish administration of justice as evidence of criminal activity. The U.S. Embassy's air attache is shown taking Mueller away with him.

Urban showed reporters albums with photographs of the objects, plans, and dollars which Mueller passed on to his agent.

Among them there was a photograph of boards with numbers containing the cipher for the spy to communicate with his employers as well as lists of questions he was supposed to answer. The questions primarily concerned the Army. The questions passed on at previous meetings with the agent also contained those about the activities of various opponents of the Polish state.

Mueller's bag also contained two thousand dollars designed partly for the agent's pay and partly for the purchase of a radio-receiver to receive radio signals with orders for the spy.

Mueller has also passed on instructions on various forms of communication and behaviour in definite situations. Mueller's materials also contained instructions [on] how to use a computer for spying purposes and information on the time of transmitting radio signals from the West for agents operating in Poland.

Urban encouraged reporters to take a look at the albums and to copy the photographs contained in them as well as the photocopies of spying documents.

MESSNER MEETS JARUZELSKI ON RETURN FROM USSR

LD221741 Warsaw PAP in English 1430 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 22 -- PUWP CC First Secretary, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski returned to Warsaw in the forenoon today after ending a short friendly visit to the Soviet Union.

Jaruzelski was greeted at the airport by Zbigniew Messner, Jozef Baryla, Czeslaw Kiszczak and Florian Siwicki.

Present was Ambassador of the Soviet Union to Poland Vladimir Brovikov.

FACTORY CONTROLS REVEAL POOR PRODUCTION QUALITY

AU121801 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Apr 87 p 1

[Andrzej Leszczynski report: "Only Controls? No, Prevention As Well!"]

[Text] The almost universal complaints about the quality of milk have been fully confirmed in writing by the quality controls carried out in February by the Polish Committee for the Standardization of Measures [PKNMIJ] in the district dairy cooperatives in Golub-Dobrzyn and Gorzow Wielkopolski, the milk procurement center in Krasno, and other places.

Dairymen were caught red-handed. The controllers recorded in a professional manner, "in black and white," that the milk contained impurities, water, a level of fat that was below the norm, and so on. But it is not just dairies that were the targets of the February controls.

For the second month running, PKNMIJ has been checking various market products and construction work whose poor quality had come to the fore on previous occasions. In this way, PKNMIJ is carrying out the decisions of the government Presidium, which stressed the need for increased controls on the quality of production.

Some 182 state enterprises, cooperatives, workshops, and Polish firms were controlled in February. There were 77 more controls than there were in January. The percentage of negative assessments was greater; in January it had been 43 percent but now in February it was 75.3 percent.

One's attention is drawn to the quite frequent cases of using inefficient and non-certified measuring apparatus during production. Let it come as no surprise to the purchasers of personal scales manufactured by the "Nowe Zycie" ["New Life"] Invalids' Cooperative in Czesochowa that these scales can distort their weight somewhat. The reason, as determined by controllers from the Supreme Chamber of Control, is quite simply that non-standard components were used in their manufacture. This sin was also committed by "Metaloplast" in Czesochowa in the manufacture of door locks and by "Befa" in Bielsko-Biala during the production of industrial fixtures and fittings.

Generally, however, the reasons for the poor quality are the same as in January -- a disregard for norms, a lack of production discipline, bad work organization, insufficient control over deliveries of raw materials, and ineffective activity by factory quality control services.

All this will surely have to be repeated in March. But what happens after that? After all, interim conclusions are not enough.

It is good that following the February controls, 192 people were fined -- three times as many as in January -- and the fines totalled 2272,000 -- also three times as much as in January. But these fines have only an indirect and limited effect on the idlers in hundreds of thousands of other enterprises, cooperatives, and workshops. If PKNMIJ were to control 200 premises a month (it is in no state to do more), then it would take until the year 2002 to finish controlling just 36,000 state enterprises.

Of course it is worth carrying out controls, but at the same time there should be a subjective and organizational inspiration to break down the specific barriers to improved quality.

There are several questions that can already be asked immediately following a perusal of the reports on two controls:

What can be done to make milk in Poland good? Who should be responsible for the certification of measuring apparatus? How should technical standards regain their status and how should one make sure that they are respected? Are the quality control services in enterprises in a position to prevent shortages?

There are more questions. No doubt some of the conclusions will be repeated in the March report on PKNMIJ controls.

It would be good to note in which spheres efforts have been undertaken to reverse the negative trends. What has been done to solve certain problems? The point is not just to control and punish, but also to make changes and curb the causes of bad quality.

PRESS CONFERENCE URGES LABIN MINERS TO END STRIKE

LD222110 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1758 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Labin, 22 Apr (TANJUG) -- As a result of the 15-day work stoppage of more than 1,000 miners, the collective of the Rasa Istrian coal mines has recorded losses of 770 million dinars. In addition, because of the halt in production, there are losses related to the work of organizations, which carry out essential tasks for production in the pits of the Rasa Istrian coal mines, and losses arising out of the failure to deliver coal to certain factories.

All of this and the fact that income can only be realized through labor should influence the miners to end their strike and go back to the pits tomorrow morning.

This was said among other things at this afternoon's press conference with representatives of the Rasa coal mines in Istria and the municipality of Labin.

Today, the 15th day of the strike by the Rasa miners, was spent in very intensive sociopolitical activity aimed at overcoming the crisis situation caused by the work stoppage and a general appeal was issued to the miners to go back to the pits tomorrow.

It was this -- a return to work -- that was emphasized as the fundamental task at a meeting of communists as well and was supported by Nikola Lapov, member of the Croat LC Central Committee Presidium. [passage omitted]

The miners of the Rasa Istrian coal mines who are members of the LC were united at their action meeting today in the view that there should be a return to the pits tomorrow and that production should begin again, and that there should also be intensive work in the collective, the municipality, and the republic aimed at resolving the current problems of the Rasa Istrian coal mines.

Party Rally

LD221756 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1640 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Labin, April 22 (TANJUG) -- A rally of communists of the Rasa coalpits in Labin, Istria, where over one thousand miners have been on strike for fifteen days, today called on the strikers to end the work stoppage and return to work tomorrow. The rally, attended by a member of the party leadership of the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia where the Rasa mine is located, condemned the work stoppage in the strongest terms as a method of extorting solutions which are "not in keeping with the material possibilities of the enterprise and legal provisions".

From the very start, the Istrian miners have called for a 100 percent increase in personal incomes, which is assessed as unrealistic. Following the first three-monthly statement of accounts of the mine's operations, a proposed increase of a little over 18 percent was turned down by the miners.

The fifteen-day strike has caused the mine on the northern Adriatic vast losses which substantially surpasses the miners' monthly incomes.

The communists' rally at the Rasa mine today proposed that the mine's workers' council adopt the decision that the days lost due to the strike be subsequently made up by working extra hours. The party also calls for an eventual failure to turn up for work tomorrow to be treated as an unjustified absence which is liable to disciplinary measures. Workers were also told that they will be guaranteed access to work tomorrow in view of the fact that to date some workers have been prevented by the strikers from returning to their jobs.

Communists of the Rasa coalpits also pointed out that some conscientious workers have been manipulated by the initiators of the strike. They also warned of the grave consequences of the strike on the stability of the Rasa mine and call for appropriate measures to be taken against the participants in the work stoppage.

KRALJEVO STRIKE TURNS AGAINST DIRECTOR

AU221547 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Kraljevo -- Today is the third day that workers at the Wagon Factory of Kraljevo are on strike, dissatisfied with reduced personal incomes. The requests are multiplying that the management of the plant headed by the director general should resign. Here is a report by Marko Markovic:

Today again, 1,500 workers at the rolling stock and road vehicle plant of the Wagon Factory of Kraljevo are not working. There is a hollow silence in this, the largest factory hall. Workers returned to work in the Basic Organizations of Associated Labor at the Tool Plant and the Processing Equipment Plant, under the condition that their management be changed.

One gets the impression that workers' dissatisfaction is now directed more against Director General Stamenko Colakovic, manager of the factory, than against the intervention measures that led to the reduction of personal earnings for March. [passage omitted]

Regardless of whether these demands will be met, it seems that now the Wagon Factory now needs unity and mutual trust most; these were shaken a long time ago by fragmentation into small basic organizations of associated labor and by so-called outside agitators. It is a paradox that for years the Wagon Factory of Kraljevo has been involved in management changes, but has not been able to catch up with technological development.

MANAGERS DISMISSED FROM SIPAD LABOR ORGANIZATION

LD222249 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1447 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Vlasenica, 22 Apr (TANJUG) -- The delegates of the workers' council of the Sumarstvo basic organization of associated labor of Sipad [forestry and furniture manufacturing composite organization of associated labor] in Vlasenica have supported the conclusion of the workers' assembly and relieved of their duties seven of the managers of the basic organization of associated labor. Those dismissed are director Mirko Delic; Milenko Celikovic, secretary of the basic organization of associated labor; Mladjen Dosic, the head of the accounts sector; and Milan Zivkovic, Nedjo Susic, Dusko Kovacevic, and Stevo Djukanovic, managers of four work units.

They were dismissed following a number of work stoppages in this collective as a result of a reduction in the value of work points from 9 to 6 dinars. At the meetings which were held afterwards, it was established that this basic organization of associated labor is beset with numerous problems and the workers voiced their lack of confidence in the most responsible people of this basic organization.

ASSEMBLY COMMISSION CLAIMS WORKERS' COMPLAINTS DOWN

LD230837 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1205 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Apr (TANJUG) -- Last year the SFRY Assembly, the SFRY Presidency, and the Federal Executive Council received a total of 13,509 petitions and complaints, which is a decline of five percent from 1985. In comparison with previous years, there was virtually no change in the professional structure of the senders: In the majority of cases, complaints came from workers, followed by pensioners, agricultural workers, and so on. The complaints are most frequently directed at the work of administrative organs and courts, particularly those at the municipal level.

These figures were presented at today's session of the SFRY Assembly's Commission for Petitions and Complaints. Particular attention was drawn to the fact that the number of anonymous complaints had increased.

The reasons for complaints are not new. In most cases these are irregularities in work and labor relations, problems in finding employment, and property deals and housing problems.

The percentage of justified complaints continues to be very high. Out of 5,801 resolved cases, 76 percent involved justified citizens complaints. It was noted at the session that, in addition to the federal organs, the working people and citizens had also sent a large number of complaints to the relevant bodies in the republics and provinces. These republics and provinces received 14,432 complaints last year, 14.5 percent less than in 1985.

At today's session, particular attention was devoted to complaints by pensioners -- complaints prompted, in the majority of cases, by low pensions. Representatives of the Federal Committee for Labor and Health stressed that last year the pensioners' position had improved slightly, the representative added that under Article 25 of the Pensions Law a new pension rise was on the way.

SMOLE VIEWS PROBLEMS OF 'SLOVENE SYNDROME'

LD062332 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2006 GMT 65 Apr 87

[Text] Zagreb, 6 Apr (TANJUG) -- Essentially in Slovenia there is nothing crucially different from the situation and problems in Yugoslavia, and therefore the idea of the "Slovene syndrome" is unacceptable and harmful for the country as a whole and this republic in particular. Such wrong assessments have a negative impact on intranational relations in our community. Such views are formed because the lack of information about the real events and situation.

This is the assessment by Jozse Smole, president of the Slovene SAWP Republican Conference, who this evening in Zagreb at a public meeting organized by the Zagreb city SAWP and 'Vecernji List' spoke about the current social juncture in the SR of Slovenia.

Smole said that attitude in Slovenia toward some events was more articulated than in other environments, but that in this republic as well, the same problems and themes as anywhere in Yugoslavia, are being faced.

He recalled that various interpretations of events have been offered in Slovenia in the past, too. He recalled that, for example, there they have had different understanding of the 1-year mandate, and the time has shown that they have been right.

Slovenia has also been drawing attention to the effects of the changes to the foreign exchange system, and today these changes are being worked on.

In continuation Smole briefly presented stands on practically all themes which have recently been present among the public and are connected with Slovenia.

One of these stands is that our system cannot be effective without the Socialist Alliance. What is essential is that the LC should be active within it. In Slovenia in this respect it is believed that their Socialist Alliance is more developed than in other environments, but that they are still not satisfied since the Socialist Alliance is still not a mass organization and the working people and citizens do not consider it an instrument in their hands for solving problems.

With respect to attitude towards religious people, in Slovenia they are against sectarianism and clericalism. It is believed that religious belief cannot be a criterium of the cadre policy, but that it should be one's attitude towards socialist self-management, capability and qualification. Last year a step further was realized in showing respect for those who celebrate religious festivals and we mean to continue this normal, civilized behavior, Smole said after he had recalled Christmas greetings.

In connection with alternative groups and movements, Smole first of all pointed out that which is positive and progressive in these groups. For example, as he said, it was precisely ecological groups, which had played a significant role since they warned of shortcomings in the activity of the Socialist Alliance. Individuals, however, hold extreme views, but they cannot diminish the significance of the movement.

Certain initiatives in the section of socialist youth also deserve attention.

In other environments they are mostly reduced to the demand for military service as a civilian, or they are treated as extreme stands. What is rational in these initiatives is being overlooked, and that is the warning that the Socialist Alliance had not sufficiently dealt with the problems of peace and the socialization of our foreign policy.

Smole contended that in Slovenia as a whole a differentiated attitude towards alternative movements has been developed, and that therefore some initiatives are accepted and others rejected. If we wish to lead a creative policy, the attitude toward these movements is very important.

Smole then commented on some texts in the 57th issue of NOVA REVIJA and stressed that it would be wrong if nationalist views of individuals were taken as proof for the separatist disposition among the Slovene public. Smole stressed that equal relations within Yugoslavia were the only prospect for Slovenia and the country as a whole and that there were no doubts about this.

Speaking about the youth relay baton Smole said that in Slovenia they were aware of the fact that a certain form had been exhausted and that naturally it was much easier to make a justified demand that it should be changed than to propose a new form. In Slovenia this year some new forms, which were good, were introduced, but this certainly is not the only way of manifesting brotherhood and unity and therefore we should look into the ways of developing this necessary and significant manifestation in Yugoslavia. Accepting all the shortcomings, I do not agree with the claim about the Slovene attack on the youth relay baton and brotherhood and unity. This year problems broke out in Slovenia and perhaps next year it will happen somewhere else, Smole said.

Towards the end of his 1-hour long address, Jozse Smole spoke about how sections of the Yugoslav press were creating a false picture of Slovenia. As he put it, he was shocked by an interview given by Sarajevo journalist Smiljko Sagolj to NASI DANI in which he referred to the fascist-inspired tendencies of Slovene youth putting the blame on, among others, the Slovene political leadership. As Smole put it, that leadership is being attacked by some for allegedly not defending the interests of the Slovene nation while others, who are at the same time offering us "comradely help," for which we are grateful but we think we can resolve our problems on our own, are attacking us for opportunist policy.

Another article which caused dissatisfaction was published by BORBA at the end of March. In it Dr Ivan Peric claims that the Slovenes' concern for their minority in Austria and Italy is, in fact, a pretext for their turning away from Yugoslavia. Smole sees this as a provocation, as an attack on our constitutional principles, an attack on the interests of the Slovene minority in neighboring countries which, he stressed, cannot be ignored.

Smole said that in Slovenia they had settled the issue of the theses, in particular those put forward by Ivan Urbancic in NOVA REVIJA and that the Slovene public was now expecting the others to do the same.

At the very end of his debate Jozse Smole said that the Slovenes were deeply hurt by the fact that legal proceedings were instituted against four Slovenes in Titograd on military service in that republic. First, because the report about the case places stress on the nationality of the accused. Second, because the decision to institute legal proceedings was reported although this had not been practiced until then. Third, because this has prejudiced the case and they have, as it were, been sentenced for activities against the Army in advance. Smole concluded his debate by saying that this kind of reporting was creating dissatisfaction among Slovene youth, which is a bad thing, and that such a way of presenting the Army was counterproductive.

SLOVENE PRESIDIUUM CONSIDERS SMALL BUSINESSES

LD101036 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1630 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Ljubljana, 9 Apr (TANJUG) -- The results achieved and the situation in small businesses in Slovenia are far from what was agreed on at the LC congress and from the orientations in the long-term program of economic stabilization. [paragraph continues]

After 1980 in Slovenia the development of small businesses in associated labor stagnated, while its development in independent private work slowed down. The development of small businesses should be promoted and they should be treated on an equal basis with other economy, which also implies the instruments of the economic policy and system.

This was said this afternoon at a session of the Slovene LC Central Committee Presidium in a discussion on ideo-political questions of the further development of small businesses, the issue that, after a month-long public debate, will also be discussed at the Slovene LC Central Committee Plenum. It was also established that the present degree of the development of small businesses, which in Slovenia employ 77,452 workers, or almost 10 percent of the total of the employed in the republic, did not meet the needs of the economy and population. This delay is a structural problem of the economy, and the demand for a speedier development of small businesses is not only a temporary need but a task of a long-term character.

SERBIAN TRADE UNION COUNCIL HOLDS SESSION

LD210359 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1515 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Apr (TANJUG) -- In the period from the beginning of 1987 to mid-April, a total of 150 work stoppages were recorded in Serbia. Out of this number, 15 took place in Vojvodina and 9 in Kosovo. The majority of stoppages were caused by the workers' dissatisfaction at the size of their personal incomes, the system of personal income distribution or at an inadequate way of evaluating production work. No incident was reported during work stoppages either this or last year when a total of 242 strikes were recorded. This was said at today's session of the Serbian Trade Union Council.

The workers know, Radenko Puzovic said, that neither work stoppages nor idleness will solve their problems but very often due to malfunctioning in the collectives' self-management mechanisms, work stoppages remain as the only way of drawing attention to their problems. In any case, it is the trade union's duty to take a more active role in the efforts to eliminate causes of strikes. The trade union is enabled to do this by our system of self-management, Puzovic said.

In addition to insisting on the trade union's greater role in removing the causes of work stoppages, participants in today's debate also stressed the need for heightening the responsibility of management structures for negative aspects of relations in a work organization which are the most frequent causes of workers' dissatisfaction. For, it was said, solutions to problems must be searched for in the very environment which produces them and this is something we do not always do.

The Serbian Trade Union Council adopted a draft of the social contract on income applicable in the republic which should be ready for signing by the end of April after it has been discussed by the Serbian Assembly and the republic's chamber of economy. [paragraph continues]

It is very important that work organizations immediately begin work on coordinating their self-management bills with the social contract on income so that the latter can be enforced from 1 July when the intervention law providing for income distribution expires. The intervention law, however, will still operate in those work organizations that fail to complete coordination work within the legally set deadline.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA SECURITY SERVICE DEEMED 'EFFECTIVE'

LD221109 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1718 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Sarajevo, 21 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Presidency of the SR of Bosnia-Herzegovina is reported today to have discussed the activity of the state security service in 1986 and assessed that it was very successfully dealing with the increasingly perfidious and organized activity of the external and internal enemy.

As pointed out in the statement, the state security service carried out tasks under its authority within the framework of the Constitution and the law and in this showed a high degree of expertise, responsibility, and sacrifice. A contribution to all this was made by the internal affairs organs' efforts toward achieving expert capability and raising the ideopolitical awareness of their workers. A significant contribution to the successful activity and the results that were achieved was made by the socialization of the work of the state security service, as well as by its regular cooperation with other subjects of the system of social self-protection.

The Presidency endorsed the work program of the service, assessing that it starts from the realistically assessed political and security situation and from the orientation towards preventive activity within the framework of the system of social self-protection.

The Presidency also discussed a report on the combat readiness of territorial defense in the SR of Bosnia-Herzegovina and established that last year significant results were achieved in the overall defense preparations.

CROAT ASSEMBLY NOMINATES MERKOVIC FOR SR PRESIDENT

LD212110 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1120 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Zagreb, 21 Apr (TANJUG) -- At its session today the Croat Assembly's Executive Council endorsed Ante Markovic's nomination for the post of president of the Presidency of the SR of Croatia for the next mandate period.

The republic's Executive Council was also informed that 6,707 basic organizations of associated labor in the economic sector have submitted their annual balance sheets to the Croat Social Accountancy Office. A total of 41 organizations failed to produce their balance sheets. According to the figures presented at the session 401 organizations employing over 114,000 people ended last year with losses amounting to over 172 billion dinars.

The Croat Executive Council today gave permission to increase the price of six dailies published in Croatia from 100 to 150 dinars. It also approved an increase in radio and tv license fees of 40 percent. This increase comes into effect from next month.

KOSOVO INTERNAL AFFAIRS SECRETARY VIEWS PROVINCE

AU230753 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 17 Apr 87 p 1, 6

["From the interview with Rahman Morina, secretary of the Kosovo Secretariat for Internal Affairs, by the Pristina weekly ZERI I RINISE: "The Front of Progressive Forces Broadens" — in Pristina; date not specified]

[Excerpts] The political and security situation in Kosovo is still fraught with the activity of Albanian nationalism and irredentism which, in collaboration with extremist emigres abroad and the propaganda from the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, is attempting to maintain the continuity of its activity at all costs, even though, as they themselves say, "this activity is being carried out under difficult conditions", since through our work and political measures we have now succeeded in thwarting efforts aimed at escalating hostile activity.

This was stressed by Rahman Morina, provincial secretary of internal affairs and member of the LCY Central Committee, in an interview with ZERI I RINISE journalists published in that magazine today.

On the other hand, Rahman Morina added, many problems seriously encumber the general situation in Kosovo, and above all the continuing emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins under the pressure of the general situation and the consequences of the counterrevolutionary events, something which, in the harshest possible way, is reflected by the cooling of intranational relations and the weakening of mutual trust. Unfortunately the activity of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalists also contributes to this, with its thesis that there are no possible prospects for a common life with the Albanians in Kosovo. [passage omitted]

Eliminating a Sense of Inferiority [subhead]

Emigration goes on, whether under duress or not. What more can be done to stop this process, was the next question put by ZERI I RINISE journalists. There is no doubt that the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins well suits the platform of Albanian nationalists and separatists for the creation of an ethnically pure "Kosovo", Rahman Morina stressed. We are therefore committed with all our strength to the creation of an entirely safe atmosphere for all citizens of all people and nationalities, eliminating any sense of being in a minority, and any possible sense of inferiority among members of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationality in Kosovo and elsewhere. [passage omitted]

Narrower Scope for Hostile Activity [subhead]

On the question of how he estimated the efficiency of the security services in the detection and elimination of hostile groups, the provincial secretary of internal affairs stressed that there are still efforts to organize illegal activity in collaboration with extreme emigre circles and the anti-Yugoslav propaganda which comes from the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. [paragraph continues]

However, the intensity of this illegal and hostile activity is continually diminishing compared with the past. I say this bearing in mind that, in the period between the counterrevolutionary events and the present day, we have detected and totally eradicated the activity of 89 illegal groups and eight illegal organizations of Albanian nationalists and separatists, while 1,200 individuals have been punished, more than 3,000 sentenced to prison, some 3,700 issued with cautions, and last year alone 135 individuals were sentenced under criminal law, among them 59 individuals who were the remnants of the illegal organization discovered in October 1985 called "The Organizational Committee of Marxist-Leninists of Kosovo". Apart from this, last year alone about 280 persons were sentenced for hostile public behavior, for the possession of propaganda material, or for intranational conflicts with people of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality, and all this has had a decided effect on the pressure to emigrate. This means that the scope for the activity of hostile forces has increasingly been successfully narrowed and, on the other hand, the front of our organized socialist forces, who are consistently on the offensive and who are confronting and fighting hostile forces, has been increasingly broadened. [passage omitted]

At the close of the conversation in the office of ZERI I RINISE, Rahman Morina, after praising the commitment of the internal affairs organs, stressed that some tendencies directed toward underestimating and denying our results, and the creation of a measure of reserve toward is -- in other words, toward the organs of internal affairs of the Socialist Autonomous Provinces of Kosovo -- are unacceptable, and even tendentious and malevolent, and only serve the enemy and our opponents.

KOSOVO POLJE CITIZENS INVITE MILOSEVIC

AU221317 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Apr 87 p 6

[S.Z. report: "Telegrams to Renovica and Milosevic"]

[Text] Pristina, 20 Apr -- Despite the Pristina LC Communal Committee's announcement that the meeting of the Kosovo Polje LC Regional Conference scheduled for Monday 20 April would be postponed and that talks with the Kosovo Polje Communists, to which leaders of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee will also be invited, will be held within the regular activities, a group of Kosovo Polje citizens, among whom were Miroslav Solevic, Bosko Budimirovic, Slavko Djunic, Svetislav Tanaskovic, and Kosta Bulatovic, today sent telegrams to Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium. The telegram sent to Milanko Renovica states: "Could you please do your best to have the invited officials attend the meeting in Kosovo Polje tonight. We do not consider the meeting cancelled." In the telegram to Slobodan Milosevic, the signatories say that they do not consider the meeting scheduled for 1800 cancelled, and require him to attend the meeting.

TIRANA RADIO FEATURE ON KOSOVO HERO CONDEMNED

AU201916 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] In a series of programs of famous personalities of the Albanian people, Radio Tirana broadcast a feature a few days ago devoted to the 60th anniversary of the death of Idriz Seferi. The program in question concluded with the following words: Idriz Seferi died at the age of 80, leaving an order to the younger generation: "Do not give up your country, unite." In reference to this, we give a commentary by Radio Pristina.

It is not difficult to imagine to whom the words "Do not give up your country, unite," are directed. These words are directed toward irredentism in Kosovo, which is still trying to be active, and seeking allies abroad too. No doubt these words, which are a kind of call to war, would not catch the eye as such if were they were the first example of such a thing, and if they did not demonstrate the continuity of a propaganda campaign intentionally directed against our country.

To illustrate this, we will mention only a few examples, which best controvert the statements of the leaders of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania that they supposedly do not meddle in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia. There is for instance the fact that in an anthology of historical poetry of Kosovo, the predominant part is taken up with the conflicts of the Albanian people on one hand with the Serbian and Montenegrin people on the other hand. This anthology also includes three songs which, the anthology says, were supposedly written in Kosovo, and which describe the counterrevolutionary events of 1981. These songs talk of barbarians, who want to annihilate the Albanian nationality. They describe tanks which supposedly ran over children, etc.

Some time ago many territories of Yugoslavia inhabited by Albanians were shown on postage stamps, and considered as territories of Albania. This treatment can also be found in the Albanian encyclopedia. School textbooks in Albania almost everywhere represent the supposed main danger threatening Albania as coming from Yugoslavia. However, amazingly, almost nowhere is anything written about the common struggle of the Yugoslav peoples and the Albanian people against the fascist occupiers, and almost nowhere is anything written about the unstinting help, which Yugoslavia gave Albania during the War of National Liberation, and in the first years after the liberation. On the contrary, there are constant efforts to minimize this help, and to consider it as the intervention of Yugoslavia in Albania's internal affairs. All these things we have mentioned testify to the attitude of Tirana to its northern neighbor, who now as always is in favor of good, neighborly relations with Albania, but with the proviso that these relations are founded on the well-known principles of noninterference in internal affairs, respect for territorial integrity, and to reciprocal benefit. In no way do the examples we have mentioned lead in this direction.

DIZDAREVIC ADDRESSES HARARE NONALIGNED MEETING

LD151329 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1913 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] Harare, April 14 (TANJUG) -- "Our meeting is an expression of the Nonaligned Movement's resolve to step up efforts at seeking a just, lasting and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis and the complete realization of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and a state of their own," Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic said at today's session of the Nonaligned Movement's Committee on the Middle East and Palestine. Dizdarevic thanked the chairman of the movement of nonalignment, Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, on his opening speech on behalf of the participants in the two-day session.

Dizdarevic pointed out that a United Nations-sponsored international conference on the Middle East, with the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization on an equal-footing, would constitute a realistic part of the road leading to the goal.

Dizdarevic recalled that the nonaligned committee, whose nine members also include Yugoslavia, was tasked by the eighth nonaligned summit in Harare with making every possible effort at seeking a lasting, just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East, which cannot be achieved without ensuring the inalienable, legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. The Yugoslav foreign secretary expressed the hope that the 18th session of the Palestine National Council (PNC) would contribute to the strengthening of unity and international prestige of the PLO. The nonaligned committee resumes its work tomorrow. Experts meet this evening to discuss in detail the most important questions on the agenda.

Assessment of Meeting

LD161114 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0912 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Harare, 16 Apr (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, very positively assessed the outcome of the 2-day meeting of the nonaligned countries' committee for the Near East and the Palestinian problem, whose aim was to contribute to efforts to create conditions for an urgent international conference on the Near East under UN auspices.

The meeting of the committee of the nine at the ministerial level -- Dizdarevic said in a statement to Predrag Stamenkovic, TANJUG correspondent in Harare -- was characterized by a fruitful and constructive exchange of views, a fact reiterated by the content of the declaration adopted last night.

This meeting, as a part of the nonaligned countries' wide-ranging activity after the eighth summit meeting in Harare, has contributed to efforts to develop a united approach to those problems.

From the meeting, Dizdarevic said, an appeal was sent to the Arab countries to set aside their disagreements and to work toward convening an international conference on the Near East. The ministerial meeting in Harare reiterated its consistent support for the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The ministers gave particular support to the Palestinians' efforts to consolidate their own ranks.

This meeting, Dizdarevic said in his statement, devoted a great deal of attention to the nonaligned countries' cooperation with international organizations, in particular with the United Nations, the UN Security Council, the EC, and others. The nonaligned countries expect of all of them to help with convening an international conference on the Near East, which Dizdarevic described as the most realistic way of resolving the protracted crisis in the region at the present juncture. The nonaligned committee will continue its efforts, especially at the level of the standing representatives in the UN, and will meet again in a special session at the next north-south conference in Pyongyang in June.

At all the sessions and in its bilateral meetings, the Yugoslav delegation was eager to make an active contribution, particularly in the form of specific ideas and a broad approach, to efforts to convene as soon as possible an international conference on the Near East and to the resolution of the Palestinian issue.

The foreign ministers and other representatives of Algeria, Bangladesh, India, Yugoslavia, Cuba, the PLO, Senegal, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, the current presiding country of the Nonaligned Movement, took part in the work of the nonaligned countries' committee meeting in Harare.

VII. WESTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT

Contents unchanged

VIII. SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA DAILY
REPORT

Renamed; formerly SOUTH ASIA DAILY
REPORT; contents include:

International Affairs

Inter-African Affairs

Central Africa

Burundi

Cameroon

Central African Republic

Congo

Equatorial Guinea

Gabon

Rwanda

Sao Tome & Principe

Zaire

East Africa

Djibouti

Ethiopia

Kenya

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Tanzania

Uganda

Indian Ocean

Comoros

Madagascar

Mauritius

Seychelles

Southern Africa

Angola

Botswana

Lesotho

Malawi

Mozambique

Namibia

Republic of South Africa

Reunion

Swaziland

Zambia

Zimbabwe

Western Africa

Benin

Burkina Faso

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